

Many Jobs Await Veterans; Fuel Enough Long Relief Period Seen; For Cold Snap Congress May Hear F. D. R. Officials Say

The World's Day—December 13, 1943

Boston: 400 Jobs Open to Returning Veterans

More than 400 jobs of many kinds are available for returning war veterans in Massachusetts at the office of W. Rea Long, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, Mr. Long stated today.

Retail fish ceilings for New England fish came nearer as the OPA at Washington reported that its specialists in this field had just completed a study in Boston and were now in New York. New retail fish regulations are expected as soon as their report is handled at Washington. [Page 2.]

Nine Fall River textile mills employing 15,000 workers were threatened with shutdown by Wednesday when members of three independent unions of skilled workers struck today. It was caused by a jurisdictional dispute between labor organizations.

Breaking all records, more than three times as much letter-mail left Boston today as the corresponding day a year ago. Mailmen were nearly an hour behind schedule in their pickups by noon today. Last year on the corresponding Monday, 276,400 letters left the South Postal Station in 24 hours. Between 8:30 last night and 4 this morning, the number was 702,900.

Part of a contingent brought from Mexico by the New York Central railroad, 50 Mexicans in wide sombreros and light, colorful jackets, arrived in Natick today, with sub-zero temperatures forecast for tonight, to start work with a section gang on the Boston & Albany tracks.

A complete survey of the costs of operating Boston's school system will be recommended to the City Council by Mayor Tobin, following the request by the Finance Commission for such an investigation. The cost is estimated at \$75,000.

In Europe: Relief to Keep British Mills Busy

Clothing for people of the occupied countries will keep British textile mills occupied next year, according to the British Ministry of Supply which expects that relief business will continue for as long as four years after the war ends.

The Turkish budget has more than doubled during the war, with 70 per cent of the increase going to the Army, Premier Sukru Saracoglu told his people.

The Falange Party in Spain was advised by its Secretary General, Gen. Jose Luis Arrese, to broaden its objectives, open its ranks to new members, and collaborate with outsiders in the interests of political unity in Spain.

The House of Commons will hold a two-day debate on the conduct of the war at its next series of sittings, but it is anticipated that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, not Prime Minister Churchill, will report on the Cairo-Teheran conference at that time, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London.

Escaped American and British prisoners joined Italian Partisans recently in a raid on Fascist barracks in the mountains of northern Italy near Brescia, the Milan newspaper, Corriere della Sera, reports.

Civilian air raid casualties in Britain in November totalled 119 killed and 238 injured, the British Ministry of Home Security has announced.

"A concentrated assault" on Germany is being prepared "at this very moment from the east, west, and south," Gen. Charles de Gaulle said in addressing a mass meeting at Constantine in Algeria.

"Republican Italian" Fascists in Germany held their first meeting in Munich under the presidency of Vittorio Mussolini, son of the former Italian Dictator, the Berlin Radio said.

Washington: Congress May Hear Roosevelt Report

President Roosevelt may deliver to Congress personally a report on his epochal war conferences abroad, according to Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, who said the President "would respond to any invitation similar to that extended to Secretary of State Hull on the latter's return from Moscow."

Unforeseen new military requirements may necessitate further cuts in gasoline rations, according to the Petroleum Administration for War, which said there is little prospect of increased rations for the early part of next year.

Civilian supplies of lumber may become acutely short next year because unprecedented wartime demands have cut reserves of lumber to a critically low level, the United States Forest Service disclosed.

Arnold J. Burke, former Oklahoma dairy industry executive, was named Price Executive of the Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Branch of the Office of Price Administration, succeeding Don Anderson, who left to join another Federal agency.

The Office of Price Administration boosted the price which Government procurement agencies may pay for dressed poultry. The order, effective Dec. 18, permits such agencies to pay one cent over the base price for any quantity or assortment of poultry at the seller's shipping point, plus freight to the buyer's receiving point.

National: Young G. O. P. Urges '44 Service Vote

The executive committee of the Young Republican National Federation in Chicago called upon Congress to "enact legislation permitting members of the armed forces to vote in the 1944 elections." The Committee also urged the Young Democrats of America to take similar action "in order to maintain national unity in respect to our armed forces."

Todd Shipyard Corporation announced in New York the appointment of F. D. Hesley as general manager of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation, which was assigned to the Todd company by the Navy on Dec. 8. He had been head of the Todd Erie Basin Dry Docks, Inc.

Dr. Kefauver Is Named Consultant To Further Peaceful World Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Indicative of the increased interest of the State Department in post-war educational reconstruction is the appointment of Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, Dean of the American University at Washington, as consultant in the division of Cultural Relations.

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Nazis Rush Men to Seething Bulgaria; Russians Halt Foe's Drive Upon Kiev; Inflation Fight Still Hangs in Balance

Three-man committee appointed in Senate to study chances of subsidy compromise.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Administration's anti-inflation campaign to hold the line against rising prices continued on its troubled course today, with the same three topics still paramount—subsidies, taxes, and the demands of individual pressure groups, which War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes warned against last week.

Taken on their respective fronts, today's developments included the following matters:

In the subsidy fight, the executive meeting of the Senate Banking Committee, where the House Bill to kill all food subsidies after the new year now rests, led to the appointment this morning of an important three-man committee to investigate the chances of a compromise.

The committee consists of Majority Leader Allen W. Barkley, John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, leader of the southern farm bloc that is trying to end subsidies, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, the Republican spokesman who is trying to work out a compromise.

"Senator Bankhead emphasized that he still sees 'no reason to compromise' and that any decision of the subcommittee would not be binding on the full committee."

Important Step

Regarding taxes, the Senate Finance Committee, in executive session, took another important step today in dealing with the House \$2,100,000,000 tax bill, which has come to it, over the Treasury's five times that amount. The Senate Committee voted to make the U. S. Court of Claims the final arbiter of renegotiated war contracts instead of the tax court as the House provided.

The committee also agreed to amend the Renegotiation Law to provide that war contracts be renegotiated on the basis of profits after payment of taxes. This action represented a definite concession to war contractors whose spokesmen urged that taxes be considered in computing profits when they testified during the public

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Bombed-Out Berliners Line Up for Food

This German photo, supplied by Pressens Bild, Swedish picture agency, is described as showing bombed-out residents of Berlin lining up for food from a soup kitchen. This photo was received in New York by radio from Stockholm.

Beaten Japan May Fight On In Manchuria

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 13.—The possibility that, in the event of the Allies crushing resistance in Japan itself, the Japanese may have ways of prolonging the air resistance on the mainland is being closely studied here by well-informed Chinese, as well as by some foreign observers.

It is not always realized that while Japan has some 20 divisions extended along the front in Central China, its most powerful army, known as the Kwangtung Army, numbering 30-odd divisions, is being held in reserve at its headquarters in Manchuria.

[Assuming that a Japanese division amounts to 15,000 troops in the line, other accessory troops,

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Catroux Faces New Hurdle To French-Lebanese Amity

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 13.—Gen. Georges Catroux, skillful French negotiator and trouble shooter, who is expected to return to the Levant from Algiers, Algeria, this week, will find himself faced with almost as difficult a situation as when he arrived in Beirut a month ago following the dissolution of the French Lebanese Government.

Although Lebanon and Syria have been quiet on the surface since General Catroux reinstated the Lebanese officials, there have been several developments which probably will complicate the General's task of establishing permanent friendly relations between France and the two Levantine countries.

Among problems facing the French are:

1. The agreement reached last

Joint Program

Reports reaching Cairo from the Levant confirm the belief that the Syrians and Lebanese are determined to press forward as quickly as feasible with a program for ridding their countries of the remaining shreds of French power.

What is more, information I have received indicates that the French are not prepared to take any firm or decisive steps to prevent this and that General Catroux's capitulation in restoring the Lebanese Government was a French admission that the Levant had slipped from their hands.

Lebanon's attitude toward a treaty with France—which the French have said must precede any complete independence for the country and which has British support—just has been outlined by Prime Minister Raïd el Solh, who stated, "negotiations with the French do not guarantee either our independence or an eventual treaty with France. We are already independent and we do not consider the war period propitious for conclusion of a treaty. After the war, this problem can be discussed."

The whole French policy, however, now revolves about such a treaty, since the French hoped it

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Solving of Greek and Yugoslav Rifts Pressed; Allies Warn Hitler's Balkan Puppets to Quit

By J. Evelyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 13.—While some of northeastern Europe's postwar problems appeared on the way toward solution with the signing of a 20-year friendship between President Eduard Beneš of the Czechoslovak Government in exile and Russia, Allied policy toward the Balkans must now come face to face with a complicated situation resulting from the lack of understanding between various sections of the Greek and Yugoslav peoples within and without these respective countries.

To what extent can guerrilla forces within Greece and Yugoslavia claim to represent popular feeling and consequently what is to be their precise status relative to the so-called official governments now functioning in Cairo?

Such situation, noted for some time past, now has come to a head, in the case of Greece by the statement of King George II regarding his postwar intentions

Austrian Unit Ended

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 13

The Army's Austrian Battalion has been disbanded.

The War Department, which several months ago said the project might be dropped because of inability "to obtain sufficient personnel of the qualifications necessary," announced that three members of the House of Hapsburg—Archdukes Felix, Charles Ludwig, and Rudolph—were given a choice of transfer or honorable discharge. They chose discharge.

Otto of Hapsburg, Pretender to the Austrian Throne, was active in seeking volunteers for the Battalion, but did not become a member.

In the case of Yugoslavia by the action of the Partisan regime in claiming recognition as the real representative of popular feeling.

Regarding Greece an unfortunate quarrel broke out some time ago between the different sets of guerrillas within the country and between some of them and the official government in Cairo over the question of the return of George, King of the Hellenes.

A deputation of Greek guerrillas in Cairo a few months ago were refused two requests, first, that they should be officially represented in the Cairo government and, second, assurance from King George that he wouldn't return to Greece until after a plebiscite had been taken on the question of the monarchy and upon himself as the future Monarch.

The Greek Government was obstinate on both points at that time. Meanwhile, however, it is evident that other forces were working which convinced the Government that popular resistance movements within their own country as well as the democratic concept of a free choice of the people must be respected.

The result is today's news that King George had sent a letter

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Democratic Methods Gaining In Areas of Liberated Italy

Are democratic liberties to be restored in the areas of Italy now under Allied military control? A preliminary answer to this vital question is given by Ronald Stead whose studies of political conditions on the Italian mainland have followed his war reporting from the beginning of the campaign in Northwest Africa. The first of two articles appears today.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ITALY'S TEMPORARY CAPITAL, Dec. 13.—Under the watchful eye of the Allied Control Commission here Marshal Badoglio's stopgap administration of under-secretaries and technical experts is going about the task of restoring to the people of the liberated areas of Italy the political and individual rights they lost under the Fascist regime.

This involves taking apart the administrative machine left behind by the Fascists as a prelude to constructing a new one. And the first step has been to declare "unworthy to exercise political rights"

all Fascists responsible for taking these rights away from others in the past.

Tied up with this retributive process is the suspension of the statute of limitations. Perpetrators of offenses who have not been proceeded against for political reasons or because of political pressure will be subject to prosecution for three months after peace is declared.

All concessions due to political intervention which violate the normal rights and interests of the State or of public and quasi-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Sofia weighs possibility of break with Reich; British dent Adriatic line in Italy.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press
And other direct news dispatches

While the Germans rushed troops into the Balkans to meet the growing popular demand in Bulgaria to pull out of the war, their 30-mile advance toward Kiev in the center of the line in Russia appears to have come to an end.

The Germans massed mechanized divisions around Zhitomir and Korosten which forced Gen. Nikolai Vatutin to withdraw. But the drain upon their infantry for purposes of meeting threatening situations in the Balkans and elsewhere has left them unable to bring up infantry support for their tanks. General Vatutin therefore bided his time until the advance of mechanized divisions had spent itself, then used his infantry reserves to stop the advance at Malin 57 miles west of Kiev.

Meanwhile, 200 miles to the southeast, toward the Dnieper Bend, Gen. Ivan Konev continued his advance toward Kirovograd, keeping up a pressure that prevents Marshal von Manstein from releasing any of his troops for service elsewhere, while the main winter offensive of the Russians presumably is in course of preparation behind the lines.

The actual state of affairs in Bulgaria cannot be determined owing to the close censorship of all news out of Sofia. As German troops patrolled the country, Bulgarian ministers were touring the provinces, apparently to obtain the opinion of the population on the question of continuing the alliance with Germany. Turkish reports that Moscow had recognized the Partisan Government of Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz in Yugoslavia has had an unsettling effect throughout the Balkans.

The main activity in Italy was on the Adriatic side, where General Montgomery's Eighth Army captured ground overlooking Ortona, on the road to the port of Pescara, three miles north of the Moro River. The main activity was on the slopes of 8,000-foot Mount Maelia, 15 miles from the sea. An unusual feature of the fighting was the strong showing made by the Germans in the air. Owing to the limited extent of the 90-mile front in Italy, the Germans are able to organize a strong air cover for the troops with relatively few planes. Moreover, the winter campaign in Russia is reaching a point where planes are kept out of the air and can be made available elsewhere.

In the West, following the week-end raid on Emden by the 8th American Air Force, which cost the Germans 138 fighters, American heavy bombers today were over Northwest Germany and all-wood British Mosquitoes carried out a wide series of nuisance raids in Western Germany.

Similar activity was reported from the South Pacific, where bombers made the 2,600- and 2,400-mile round trips from Australia to Borneo and Celebes to bomb Japanese refineries and other installations. An interesting note comes from General MacArthur's Headquarters, meanwhile, announcing for the first time that Australians are using cavalry in the New Guinea fighting.

Russia:

Nazis Admit Reverse In Kiev Bulge Fight

German radiocasts inferentially admitted a turn in the flow of battle Dec. 13 in the Kiev bulge, where massed German divisions have been on the counter-offensive, and indicated that the Red Army to the south in the Dnieper Bend was swarming down upon Kirovograd, threatening that in-

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Bay State C. I. O. to Raise \$4,000 Monthly for Politics

Plans for the best financed political campaign ever undertaken by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts were carried back today to local C. I. O. labor unions. Signs indicated support for President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

The principal message which participants in yesterday's statewide political conference in Boston are bringing to the C. I. O. membership is news of a special assessment for political purposes. Beginning Jan. 1, C. I. O. unions are due to pay two cents a member each month to the state political fund, as the result of action yesterday.

This is the first political assessment the C. I. O. has voted here. It signals the C. I. O.'s biggest venture into national politics in Massachusetts. In the last two presidential campaigns the C. I. O. worked through its political wing, Labor's Nonpartisan League, which is now extinct.

As the membership of the C. I. O. in the Bay State is reported at 200,000, a possible \$4,000 a month from the political assessment is anticipated. Additional financing will be furnished by the C. I. O.'s National Political Committee, which will pay the expenses of the regional political director—a new office—and his aides.

Political Captains Sought
The regional director will probably have three aides, all full time, for New England. The three will be selected from C. I. O. unions and given a leave of absence for the campaign. It is forecast that the regional director will be Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O. Mr. Salerno is an old-time clothing worker of Boston, who is now

Italians to Meet In Faneuil Hall

A mass meeting in Faneuil Hall will be held by the Friends of Italian Freedom Dec. 19 at 4 p. m. Among the speakers will be Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Hiram Motherwell, New York journalist and political commentator, and Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University.

"Give the Italian People a Chance" is the theme of the mass meeting, whose sponsors include Dr. Hugh Cabot, Prof. Arthur Schlesinger of Harvard University, Henry Copley Green, Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Harvard University, and others.

Chairman of the meeting is Samuel A. Valenti, secretary of the organization.

Two Corporation Attorneys Named

Two Assistant Corporation Counselors for the City of Boston were appointed today by Mayor Tobin. They were Representative Edmund J. Donlan, of West Roxbury, and Sidney Rosenberg, of Roxbury.

Mr. Donlan is serving his second term as Representative from Ward 20, and Mr. Rosenberg is a former City Councillor from Ward 14.

Fatal Accidents Drop

There were 53 fewer fatal accidents on Massachusetts highways in the first 11 months of 1943 than in the corresponding period last year, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said today. The 11 months' total of fatalities this year was 389, compared with 442 in the similar period last year.

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U.S. Must Also Win the Peace Dr. Agar Says

Warning that military victory alone would not mean the war had been won but that the United States must also win the peace with the weapon of international co-operation, Dr. William Agar, President of Freedom House, addressed the opening session of the "Win the War—Win the Peace Institute" at Boston this afternoon.

Sponsored by 51 church, labor, and civic organizations, the Institute will continue through tomorrow, high-lighted with a mass meeting this evening and luncheon Tuesday, at which the chief speakers will respectively be Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former U. S. Minister to Denmark, and Francis B. Sayre, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

Dr. Agar, who spoke at New England Mutual Hall, charged that the United States "succumbed to selfish isolationism, pacifism, and false neutrality between the two wars," but that since Pearl Harbor "we have resumed our fight for the freedom of all men by taking up the task of making democracy work at home and by building with others an enduring international order."

He declared further: "Peace is not passive and it cannot be had for nothing. Peace is active, dynamic, and ever new. We dare not seek it for itself; we must go about the task of building a world founded on order and justice. Then we shall have peace as the reward for a task well done."

The opening session was greeted by Mayor Tobin and presided over by the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., Sharing the speaker's platform with Dr. Agar was Clark M. Eichelberger, executive chairman of the United Nations Association, who told the Institute that the United Nations should not delay in setting up the international organization proposed at the Moscow Conference.

Mr. Eichelberger, whose subject was "The United Nations in a Postwar World," believes that peace conferences such as those following World War I are outmoded and should be avoided after this war.

Mr. Eichelberger, whose subject was "The United Nations in a Postwar World," believes that peace conferences such as those following World War I are outmoded and should be avoided after this war.

Security Seen as Chief Price Russia Seeks to Exact in War

Russia's co-operation with the other great western nations will be assured if Congress supports the Moscow agreements, in the opinion of Edward S. Carter, President of Russian War Relief, Inc. In an interview which preceded a luncheon given in his honor at Hotel Vendome yesterday, he summarized the conclusions of his recent visit to Russia and the Far East.

Mr. Carter believes that Russia would make difficult territorial demands in the postwar period "only if Britain and America retreat" from the agreements reached at Moscow. In that case, he said, Stalin probably would take and hold whatever areas seemed important to the security of Russia in a hostile world.

The Dardanelles, Gibraltar, and other bases which seem so strategic in a war-minded world, lose their military significance in the face of a mutual confidence and goodwill between nations, Mr. Carter holds. But he believes that the Polish border problem necessarily remains a matter of wide conjecture.

"The British are reported to be willing to concede to Russia those parts of East Poland which are predominantly Russian, and some Poles are even ready to consider such a proposal. However, others more ambitious want not only the same frontier in the East, but, in addition, a part of East Prussia."

"Only the future can give us any real clue as to what the final decision will be," Mr. Carter added. Russia's temporary rebuilding Reconstruction is still in an emergency stage in Stalingrad, as in most devastated cities and towns which have been recaptured. Mr. Carter saw people who were re-

turning to the City looking for their homes unable even to find the streets in which their homes formerly were located. He saw many trainloads of freshly-cut timber coming in for emergency housing.

"Most cities and towns are getting roofs over the heads of people who return, as well as those who never were able to flee. Reconstruction consists mainly of improvising temporary shelter against the coming winter, rather than permanent large-scale building," Mr. Carter stated.

One blast furnace from the old steel mills was back in operation at the time of Mr. Carter's visit to Stalingrad, "but they were going forward to bigger scale production as fast as possible," he said. He found the country as a whole still 100 per cent mobilized. There was no evidence of tapering off in production where production was possible.

Clothing and Food Short
The civilian population is short on clothing and food, said Mr. Carter, "but nothing approaching the famines and shortages in China and India." Of course, just as in the United States and Britain, the armies must be fed and clothed first.

Russia has established a system of food rationing whereby citizens receive at least enough food to keep them going. Clothing, which is necessarily made for warmth rather than style will be adequate for the winter, he believes.

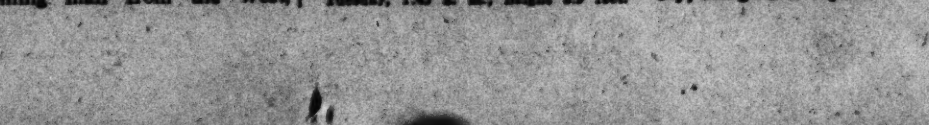
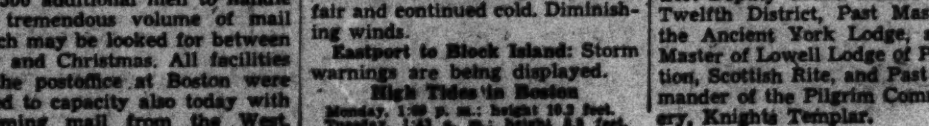
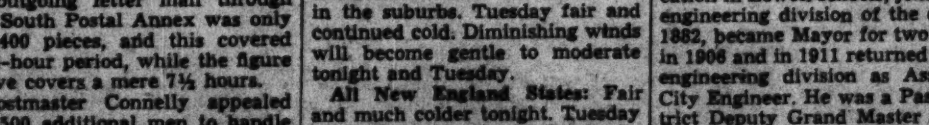
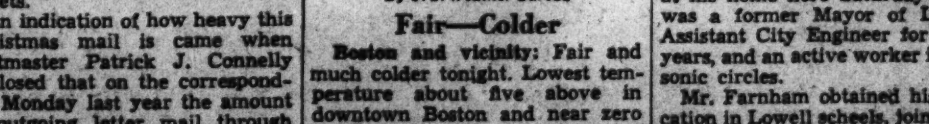
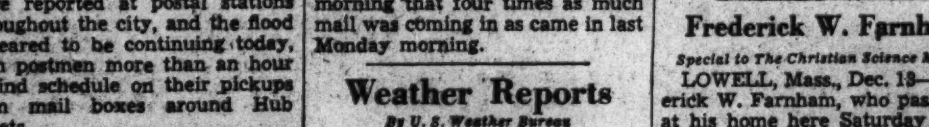
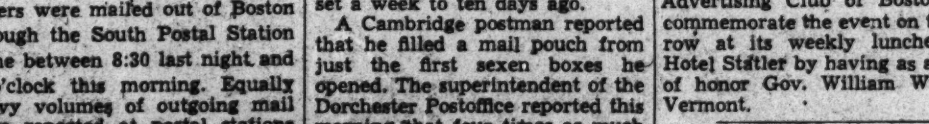
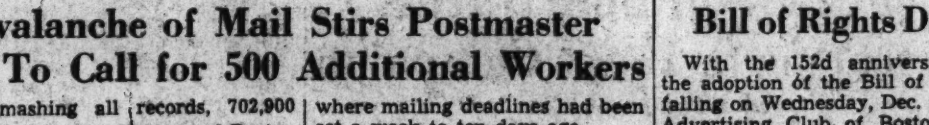
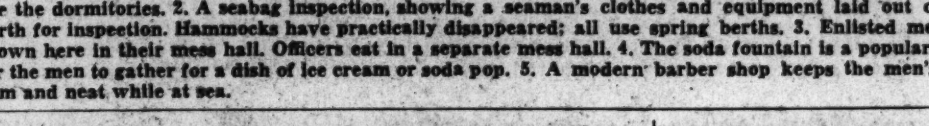
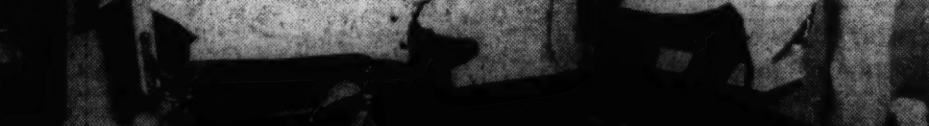
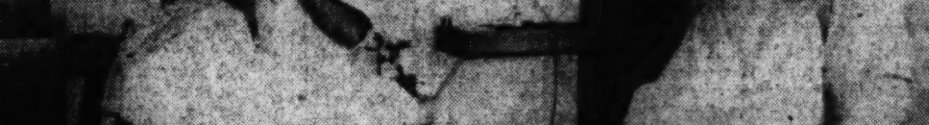
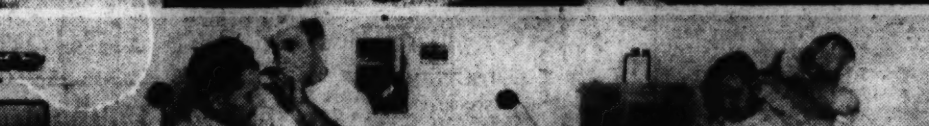
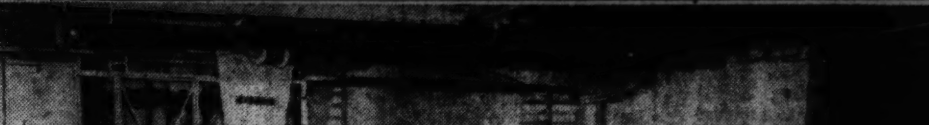
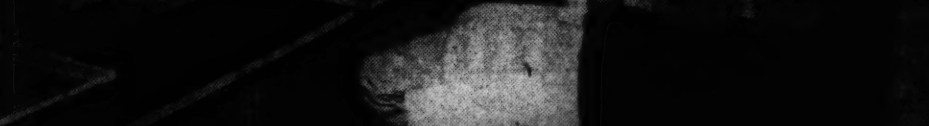
"After two years of war and twenty-five years of hostility from the outside world," Mr. Carter found the Russian people showing, "a strong feeling of elation and confidence," as a result of their sweeping victories against the Germans. He felt that the Russians "were beginning to believe that they had taken the measure of the Germans, and that Uncle Sam eventually would get the measure of the Japanese."

In other words, said Mr. Carter, "for the first time since the revolution the Russian people are able to feel, not that they are no longer in danger, but that the danger can be met."

All the Comforts of Home Aboard Ship



1. Here is an officer's stateroom, with two men to a room. The ship's officers get these; most flying officers use the dormitories. 2. A seabag inspection, showing a seaman's clothes and equipment laid out on the berth for inspection. Hammocks have practically disappeared; all use spring berths. 3. Enlisted men are shown here in their mess hall. Officers eat in a separate mess hall. 4. The soda fountain is a popular place for the men to gather for a dish of ice cream or soda pop. 5. A modern barber shop keeps the men's hair trim and neat while at sea.



OPA Urged to Turn Over Fish Issue to N. E. Board

As a means of ending the fish strike deadlock, the boat owners today wired the Office of Price Administration at Washington urging it to turn over the problem to its New England Regional Board. The telegram was sent by Edward H. Cooley, executive vice-president of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Mr. Cooley proposed that the Regional Board be given authority to act in co-operation with other affected regions, the results to be approved by the OPA in Washington.

"We object to any revision of the wholesale price structure without consultation with a competent committee chosen by the industry, which is the sole source of the necessary knowledge on which to base price ceilings and markups," he continued. Mr. Cooley warned that a reduction of markups meant disaster to many legitimate businesses operating for generations.

Chance that the striking fishermen would stay away from their boats until after Christmas turned up today, as their union stood pat on its demands for settlement. The trip averages ten days, and unless the tieup should end quickly, boats leaving much later this week would not get back in time for Christmas, union leaders said.

At Washington Representative

J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida, who has been laboring for an adjustment, said today he was holding up hearings in the hope that the fishermen would go back to work. Mr. Peterson, who is acting chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, had planned to open hearings early this week if the Office of Price Administration did not make some move to settle the walkout.

Representative Peterson based his hope that the men would go back to their boats on the terms the OPA offered the Atlantic Fishermen's Union late Saturday afternoon. These included retail price ceilings, increase in the dockside price of lemon sole to 16 cents and of sea scallops to 30 cents a pound, revision of the wholesale price structure, and appointment of an advisory New England fisheries committee.

In replying, the union wired back the same terms it had previously submitted to the OPA plus a new proposal, that one cent of the present two-cent wholesale markup be transferred to the fishermen, pending study of the entire ceiling structure.

Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, went to New Bedford today to talk with the striking fishermen there.

Textile Strike On in Fall River Likely to Equal Big '42 Tie-Up

If the strike in the textile mills of Fall River which began today makes 15,000 workers idle, as seems likely soon, this will be the biggest tie-up in Massachusetts since the war, except a similar one in the same mills during the spring of 1942. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said here today.

The strike resulted from a long dispute between the Loom Fixers' Union, an independent craft organization more than half a century old, and the new Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The independent union felt that the C. I. O. union was maneuvering to put it out of existence, and struck to fend off its rival's tactics. Although many members of the independent unions of knot tiers and slasher tenders, two other craft organizations, went out today, their unions will vote tonight whether officially to join in the walkout.

1,500 Out Already

About 1,500 workers were out today, according to Joseph Ainsworth, secretary of the Loom Fixers' Union. Nine mills will be closed by Wednesday if the walkout continues, the situation indicated.

"The C. I. O. is simply trying to push our fellows off their jobs," said Mr. Ainsworth. "The C. I. O. has no loom fixers. We won't stand for it."

"Finally they got the Cotton Manufacturers' Association here to agree to put weavers on loom fixers' work. This was to begin today in each mill. If we were to allow these men to go in and learn loom fixing, they then would push two more of our men out, and keep it up."

"When they put our men off

their jobs, they can't get a job in another plant in Fall River. That's where the trouble comes in."

The Loom Fixers' Union is one of the oldest labor organizations in the textile industry. Until the C. I. O. textile workers' union came in to organize in Fall River it had no trouble. In the face of the C. I. O. threat, it affiliated with the American Federation of Labor textile workers' union. But the C. I. O. then won an election to determine the collective bargaining agency in all but two mills. A few months ago the Loom Fixers and the two other independent unions withdrew from the A. F. of L. because they thought it couldn't do anything for them in Fall River.

Independents Out in Cold

The dispute essentially is the old one between the craft union representing the skilled workers and the industrial union covering all the workers, skilled and unskilled. The skilled were outnumbered and outvoted in the election held by the National Labor Relations Board. That left the independent unions without bargaining rights.

Last week the NLRB rejected the request of the independents to have an election, and the companies signed a contract with the C. I. O. The companies, it is also reported, agreed to a seniority plan for loom fixers, which set the C. I. O. in the way of eliminating the present loom fixers' organization.

Deciding they were being ignored, the Loom Fixers' Union last night voted to walk out, refusing to let Alexander C. Murray, Mayor of Fall River, or Joseph L. Tully, trouble shooter for the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, address their membership meeting, although they were permitted to speak to the Executive Board.

Mercury in Renewed Attack on Zero May Sweep Far Beyond in Some Areas

The mercury fell sharply today as a second cold wave swept New England in the wake of a series of week-end icy blasts.

From a high of 34 degrees at 1 a. m., the temperature in Boston dropped to 21 at 10:30 a. m. and will, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston office of the U. S. Weather Bureau, continue to fall until about midnight when it should level off at about zero.

Temperatures in other New England cities at 10:30 a. m. were reported by the Weather Bureau as follows: Concord, N. H., 9; Portland, Maine, 13; Putnam, Conn., 14; Providence, R. I., 19; Westfield, 8; Pittsfield, 1; Burlington, Vt., zero; Bangor, Maine, 11; and Augusta, Maine, 6.

At Portland, the temperature dropped 14 degrees in four hours and the Weather Bureau said the mercury would plunge as low as 12 below zero in that city and much lower in northern Maine.

The lowest temperature recorded at the Portland bureau over the week end was 12 below at Greenville, Maine, and Portland had a low of zero.

Mr. Noyes said that no snow is in sight for most of New England, although there might be some flurries in the mountains.

Edward J. Knowlton

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 13—Edward J. Knowlton, who passed on today, had held various public offices in Manchester. A former mayor, he had served also as postmaster, water commissioner, representative to the General Court, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. At one time he was city editor of the old Manchester Mirror and the Manchester Union.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays
The Christian Science Monitor is published at 100, Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Subscription prices, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., July 1, 1914. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Avalanche of Mail Stirs Postmaster To Call for 500 Additional Workers

Smashing all records, 702,900 letters were mailed out of Boston through the South Postal Station alone between 8:30 last night and 4 o'clock this morning. Equally heavy volumes of outgoing mail were reported at postal stations throughout the city, and the flood appeared to be continuing today, with postmen more than an hour behind schedule on their pickups from mail boxes around Hub streets.

An indication of how heavy this Christmas mail is came when Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly disclosed that on the corresponding Monday last year the amount of outgoing letter mail through the South Postal Annex was only 276,400 pieces, and this covered a 24-hour period, while the figure above covers a mere 7½ hours.

Postmaster Connelly appealed for 500 additional men to handle the tremendous volume of mail which may be looked for between now and Christmas. All facilities of the postoffice at Boston were taxed to capacity also today with incoming mail from the West.

Weather Reports

Fair—Colder
Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight. Lowest temperature about five above in downtown Boston and near zero in the suburbs. Tuesday fair and continued cold. Diminishing winds will become gentle to moderate tonight and Tuesday.

All New England States: Fair and much colder tonight. Tuesday fair and continued cold. Diminishing winds will become gentle to moderate tonight and Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed. High Tides in Boston Monday, 1:30 p. m.; height 16.3 feet. Tuesday, 1:30 a. m.; height 15.3 feet.

Bill of Rights Day

With the 152d anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights falling on Wednesday, Dec. 15, the Advertising Club of Boston will commemorate the event on tomorrow at its weekly luncheon at Hotel Statler by having as a guest of honor Gov. William Wills of Vermont.

Frederick W. Farnham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 13—Frederick W. Farnham, who passed on at his home here Saturday night, was a former Mayor of Lowell, Assistant City Engineer for many years, and an active worker in Masonic circles.

Mr. Farnham obtained his education in Lowell schools, joined the engineering division of the city in 1882, became Mayor for two terms in 1906 and in 1911 returned to the engineering division as Assistant City Engineer. He was a Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth District, Past Master of the Ancient York Lodge, a Past Master of Lowell Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, and Past Commander of the Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar.

Changing Over To Peace Work To Take Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (P)—The giant U. S. war machine will be demobilized over a two or three-year period so that slow transition to peace production will "greatly ease re-employment difficulties," the Brookings Institution said last night.

A survey by Karl T. Schlotterbeck of the Institution, a social science research organization, made these observations:

Industrial reconversion and re-employment "are even now under way." They will be accelerated after the close of the European hostilities and from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 servicemen and war workers may be demobilized before the end of the Asiatic conflict.

"It is assumed that Germany will be defeated by the end of 1944 and Japan a year later," the survey said. "Approximately 17,800,000 persons may face demobilization during the first two and one half years after the end of the European war—9,500,000 from the armed forces, 1,400,000 from munitions industries."

Fuller possible peacetime production still will leave a minimum of 3,000,000 persons idle, the Institution said, adding that "reasonably full employment in 1947 would require an increase of roughly 8,000,000 jobs as compared with the actual employment level of 1940. Expansion of employment will be necessary in all lines of private enterprise."

The extra jobs, should be provided in this way—2,400,000 in manufacturing, 1,600,000 in construction, 1,500,000 in services and remainder in miscellaneous enterprise, the report added.

European War Staff Seen Being Set Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (P)—The Army and Navy Journal said Dec. 11 that the recent appointment of Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord as Provost Marshal for the European theater "may be taken as the first public indication that Gen. George C. Marshall is beginning the set up" of his staff as Allied Commander in that theater.

The unofficial service publication said that General Reckord, recently Commander of the Third Service Command, "apparently is General Marshall's personal selection for the European post."

The Journal noted that "General Reckord announced that his orders for overseas duty came to him in a personal note from the Chief of Staff."

General Reckord succeeds Brig. Gen. Gordon C. Hollar.

Farm Women Turn Eyes To World's Wide Horizon

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Perhaps because women on farms are used to seeing wide horizons, perhaps because they're well acquainted, so to speak, with the "wide horizon's grander view" from their kitchen and living-room windows, it was easy for them to see and talk about "New Horizons" at the ninth annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, held here recently.

Homemaking was adjudged the farm woman's most important job, but a job that today necessarily must extend to interest in what transpires in other homes of the community, the nation, and of the world.

A wider view and understanding of other women's organizations was urged—a better understanding, for instance, between city and farm women as to their particular work and needs.

Looking to postwar horizons, Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, President of the Farm Women's Association, said:

"We can look forward to conceding that some of our cherished prejudices and hates must be put aside—yes, destroyed—not to be brought out as we would keep-sakes to renew the train of thought which they created when they were in style, accepted as a symbol of our family and our culture. As mothers, wives, sisters, we want more than anything else the respect, confidence, and understanding, as well as the love, of the men and women returning from every corner of the globe. Therefore, we must be aware of the size of the world in hours of travel and in minutes of communication. We must be aware that our returning soldiers may have discovered fine points to admire and love in people with whom we have never associated or desired to. We may find it necessary to accept strangers of another country or race in our community and adjust our attitudes in order to treat them in a manner which will evidence that we are willing to live at peace with peoples of the world."

Take Men's Place
Just as women are taking places in industry left by men who are on the fighting fronts throughout the world, so farm women at home are taking the places of men in the military services or in war plants. Many a woman at the conference, you'd find if you asked her, is managing or operating a farm, doing work upon it ordinarily done by sons or "hired men." And doing a good job, too—diversifying crops, growing home vegetable gardens where none grew before, improving breeds of livestock.

Mrs. Howard Gray of Alabama, for instance, ran a 689-acre farm this year, with the help of a ten-

orchestra, to look at her, but right at her fingertips Miss MacDonald has knowledge of dairy herds, but-ter-margarine controversies, farm legislation, and whatnot when it comes to agriculture. She takes care of the homemaking, however, she points out. Her sister works outdoors and superintends the two men who work for them.

Then there was another Mrs. McLeod—Mrs. William Donald McLeod—who operates a farm near Jackson, Tenn., or perhaps it should be called a plantation, for cotton is her main money crop.

Again, there was Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, who with a sister manages and operates a dairy farm in New York State. You might think her president of a women's club, or sponsor of a symphony

Colombia in War Lends Helpful Aid

Bogota, Colombia.
Colombia's declaration of a state of belligerency against Germany, 10 days after an unarmed coastal vessel had been sunk by a German submarine and its crew wantonly machine-gunned, means an important military addition to the Allied cause as well as accelerated production of vital raw materials for the arsenal of democracy. Colombia's entrance into the fight on Nov. 27 makes it the fourteenth American republic to join actively in the struggle against Nazi barbarism.

From headquarters here, Commander Atherton has presented his program of action to President Roosevelt. Representative John Rankin (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Legislation, and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, a member of the Senate Finance Committee and Past National Commander of the Legion, because claims filed as long ago as eight months have not been settled, veterans and their dependents undergo needless misery and embarrassment, Mr. Atherton pointed out, adding that "if they have no other income they and their dependents become dependent on public charity."

Service Claims Delay Stirs Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Immediate muster-out pay for veterans of the current war discharged for disability leads a list of steps being urged by Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, to avoid a "national disgrace in the handling of the rightful claims of men and women disabled in World War II service."

From headquarters here, Commander Atherton has presented his program of action to President Roosevelt. Representative John Rankin (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Legislation, and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, a member of the Senate Finance Committee and Past National Commander of the Legion, because claims filed as long ago as eight months have not been settled, veterans and their dependents undergo needless misery and embarrassment, Mr. Atherton pointed out, adding that "if they have no other income they and their dependents become dependent on public charity."

Speaking for 1,180,000 Legionnaires and 540,000 members of the auxiliary, Mr. Atherton urged action on the principles that the cost of rehabilitating disabled veterans "is just as much a part of the cost of waging war as is building of battleships, planes, or tanks, and that it is a Federal responsibility."

Muster-out pay, he holds, should be given in amounts dependent on length of service, with a portion payable at discharge and the balance within 30 to 60 days after.

Furthermore, to alleviate financial pressure on veterans who do not get their pensions until three to eight months or more after discharge, immediate temporary rating on the discharge should be made effective at once, to continue until the permanent rating is set by the United States Veterans Administration, he said.

Other steps urged are: shift the Veterans Administration from a peacetime basis to a war agency for the duration, thereby making available to it priorities for personnel and supplies; speed the transmitting of records of discharges to the regional offices of

the Veterans Administration; and see to it that servicemen or women in need of further hospitalization at the time of discharge are kept in service until there is accommodation in a V. A. hospital; and establish the block system of distributing "C" or claim designation numbers to regional V. A. offices.

Mr. Atherton made his proposals after a survey of the treatment of 1,537 cases in 34 states, in which pensions were delayed from three to eight months or more.

Averting most of the delays "can be corrected by administrative action," he reported chief causes of delay to be: "round-about, time-consuming" methods of transmitting records of discharged men from the Army or Navy to the V. A. office; lack of sufficient personnel in the adjudication divisions of the V. A. offices; and "virtual rationing" of the "C" or claim numbers by which a case is designated from the Washington headquarters of the Veterans Administration, "rather than the assignment of blocks of such numbers to each regional office to be used immediately as needed."



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"Ain't this a heck of a way to see the world?"

THE ROAD TO MURMANSK is a bold black line on the newspaper maps—cleanly drawn and neatly labelled MAIN ALLIED CONVOY ROUTE.

But it's not like that when you see it from the bridge. It's just empty, endless miles of cold, gray water.

And some days you wonder why you ever went to sea. The salt cakes into a thin white crust on your wind-seared face. Your lips get dry and parched. Your eyes tire from the glare of the pale sun on the waves. The cold bites through your spray-soaked clothes and finds the bone.

You try to forget about the subs... the dive bombers... the magnetic mines... and the Nazi pocket battleship that's supposed to be loose somewhere off the Norwegian coast.

You're afraid to let yourself think what would happen if the Sperry Gyro-Compass went flooey.

That's what you're steering by, you know—an outlandish spinning wheel that points to what the navigation books call "true geographic north."

And it's all you have to steer by. The radio beacons on the coast are still. You can't take bearings on your ship's radio or use your depth finder

for fear of listening U-boats. And the de-gaussing equipment you carry to tame magnetic mines has your magnetic compass acting sick and out of kilter.

So you count on your Sperry and you pray.

The days go by and then one morning you sight it looming faintly through the fog—"Murmansk off the starboard bow." You've made it.

And you know there are guys here who can make darned good use of your cargo. You rub your tired eyes and grin at the mate. And you say: "Ain't this a heck of a way to see the world?"

Soft Coal Men Ask Additional 10 Cents per Ton to Consumer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (P)—Soft coal operators who have reached a conditional agreement with John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers want a further increase of 10 cents or more a ton before making the pact effective.

An accord reached on Saturday by a subcommittee of miners and operators is substantially the same as the agreement between Mr. Lewis and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, under which Secretary Ickes is operating the mines, plus an individual payment of \$40 to the miners as a retroactive settlement for underground travel time. It provides that all increased costs shall be passed on to the consumer.

The new agreement must cross several hurdles before it becomes an effective, binding contract, but it is the first step toward restoration of the mines to their private

owners and the termination of the nine-months-old wage dispute.

The agreement is subject to action of the joint conference of operators and miners which will meet Dec. 17. The conference represents about 67 per cent of the soft coal tonnage. The agreement also is subject to National War Labor Board approval and to further adjustment of price ceilings more favorable to the operators.

Even if consummated, the contract may be opened after the first contract year, which is next March 31, or at any time that "a significant change" occurs in the Government wage policy.

Southern Appalachian area operators were not represented on the subcommittee which drew up the agreement, but they have been invited to join the conference on Friday.

Baptist Postwar Planners Want Race Barriers Broken

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (P)—The Postwar Planning Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention Dec. 11 advocated the breaking down of barriers of race and class, and the evangelizing of the world and establishing of Christian churches wherever possible.

The Commission in a 33-page

report, which will be presented to the full Convention this week, asked the church to "recognize the mounting seriousness of race and class tensions in our country and in all the world."

The Commission headed by Arthur J. Hudson, Cleveland, Ohio, said that many people carried old attitudes of prejudice and discrimination against the Negro, Jewish, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Mexican peoples, and emphasized "there is no such thing as an inferior and a superior race."

The report declared, "Race hostility is one of the greatest perils of America today. The persistence of such unchristian treatment of the people of other races may well make impossible the establishment of friendly relations throughout the world."

The church, in order to "evangelize the world," must "find adequate ways" to make the Gospel effective through missionary agencies in other hands as well as through home missionaries, the Commission said.

Among other postwar objectives of the church, the Commission included the elimination of "anti-social practices and harmful cultural influences," and encouraged "free enterprise" while at the same time approving and supporting "a planned program of public works."

The Commission included among antisocial practices and harmful cultural influences the "beverage use of alcohol," gambling, and "certain evil types of literature, radio programs, and motion pictures."

Marvin H. McIntyre

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (P)—Marvin H. McIntyre, who passed on today, was Secretary to President Roosevelt throughout Mr. Roosevelt's 10 years in the White House.

Mr. McIntyre was a native of La Grange, Oldham County, Ky. He had been associated with President Roosevelt more than two decades, serving as his publicity representative during the vice-presidential campaign of 1920.

Prior to that Mr. McIntyre was a newspaperman in Louisville, Ky., Asheville, N. C., and Washington, D. C.

During World War I he served as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy on public relations matters. After the 1920 vice-presidential campaign, Mr. McIntyre was employed in public relations work in Washington until he became business manager and publicity representative of Mr. Roosevelt's presidential campaign in 1932.

Immediately upon the President's assumption of office, Mr. McIntyre was appointed Secretary.



In wartime, a ship can't use radio to determine its position. The use of the depth finder is limited because of the danger of listening enemy submarines. De-gaussing equipment which guards against magnetic mines is apt to cause errors in the magnetic compass. So navigators must depend almost entirely on the Sperry Gyro-Compass to guide them from port to port.

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Subsidies Issue Leads Discussions in Weston

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Subsidies, taxation, and inflation will be thrashed out at six neighborhood meetings in Weston this week. Each discussion will be led by a member of the board of the Weston League of Women Voters and anyone interested is welcome to attend.

Current, intense interest in the subsidy issue now before Congress is responsible for the week's full schedule. The League has found everyone arguing the subject, according to Mrs. Francis Goodale, Chairman of its Wartime Service Committee, which is sponsoring the meetings.

Time and place of meetings: Wednesday, 10:30 a. m., at home of Mrs. Richard Soderberg, 543 Boston Post Road; Wednesday, 3 p. m., at home of Mrs. Robert G. Hutchinson, 3rd, 1 Conant Road; Thursday, 10 a. m., at home of Mrs. John R. P. Fréchet, 62 Lexington Street; Thursday, 3 p. m., at home of Mrs. George W. Hammond, 293 Boston Post Road; Friday, 10 a. m., at home of Mrs. Michael G. Stratton, 110 Loring Road; Friday, 3:15 p. m., at home of Mrs. Fred A. Cutler, Jr., 74 Sunset Road.

Brockton Woman's Club

Literature and music will be featured at the Christmas meeting of the Brockton Woman's Club tomorrow at 2 p. m. Ruth Wakefield will act as emcee at ceremonies at a book fair arranged by Mrs. E. Norris Brown, and the guest speakers will be Marjorie Mills, Harlow Estes, Emily Loring, and Mary Frances Doner. Mrs. Nellie W. Shaw will direct a choir of 80 boys from the local elementary schools in a program of Christmas music.

Tuesday Programs

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Service men will be guests at the annual Christmas party, at the home of Miss Estelle Howard, 268 Stratford Street, at 7:45 p. m. Miss Howard will be assisted as hostess by Miss Edna Rath, Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, and Miss Helen Williamson. The Juniors are devoting every third Friday evening of the month to selling War Bonds and Stamps at the Parker House in Boston.

Junior League—At 3 o'clock, Miss Henrietta Shannon will discuss her song slides which are on exhibition in the League ballroom all this week. Miss Lillian Boit will give an original monologue. The program begins at 3 p. m.

Lawrence Woman's Club—The Preservation of Antiques Commis-

tee will present Kathleen Emerson Swan, former State Chairman. She will speak on "Let's Look to Our Ancestors" at 2:30 p. m., at the Y. W. C. A.

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Mrs. Jesse Dolloff will read a Christmas story at the annual Christmas Party, which is being held this year at the home of Mrs. James Hamilton, 150 Quincy Avenue, at 2 p. m.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—Mrs. Percy R. Middleton will review books and there will be a children's program consisting of an illustrated talk on "The Land Where Christmas Began" by the Rev. Harry W. Foot; in the High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m. Hostesses will be Mrs. Schuyler Clapp and Mrs. John B. Sloggett.

Zonta Club—Combining service with Christmas cheer, members will bring gifts for Army nurses to their dinner meeting at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 6 p. m. Miss Florence Daland is Chairman of the Service Committee. Highlight of the program will be an exhibit of Christmas Creches collected from foreign lands by Miss Edith Fisher.

Quincy Women's Club—Past presidents will be guests at the Art Day program. Luncheon will be served at the clubhouse at 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., will give an illustrated lecture on stained glass windows, 2 p. m. Mrs. James F. Crotty is chairman.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Betty Butters and Henrietta G. Tighe will present "Women Who Believed," with choral music by the Professional Women's Club. Miss Helen Gordon, Music and Drama Chairman, is in charge; at the Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Methuen Women's Club—Christmas meeting at Phillips Chapel, 2 p. m. Miss Marjorie Sheperd will give a series of monologues under the auspices of the Drama Department of which Mrs. John W. Appleyard is Chairman. The club also will be music by a group from the Boys' Choir of the Grace Episcopal Church in Lawrence.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Christmas meeting, Highland Hall, 1 p. m. Richard Du Bois will present his "Miracles in the Modern Manner." Ditty bags and stamped Christmas cards will be collected by the Social Welfare Committee through its Chairman, Mrs. Agnes H. MacLeod.

Maine Grangers Are Warned Of Bigger Tasks Next Year

The Week in Maine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 13.—Maine Grangers meeting last week for their 10th annual convention were commended for a job well done in raising a record 1943 crop to meet wartime food demands, but they were warned that bigger tasks, not easier, were ahead. Both Gov. Sumner Sewall and Fred J. Nutter, Farm War Board representative, told the Grangers farmers had contributed to a "magnificent job."

Mr. Nutter said he thought "we got it across" to Federal officials that more labor, machinery and supplies would have to be made available to meet next year's needs. The material and machinery demands are already in the process of being met, he said. But Mr. Nutter said he believed civilian resources had been exhausted, and it would be up to the Government to supply soldier labor.

Mr. Nutter continued that Maine was one of the States which needed to produce all it could, whereas some other States had

been instructed to curtail slightly, and because of that War Food Administration representatives on a recent visit admitted the need for more labor and materials.

The convention was the final one under the presiding hand of F. A. Richardson of Strong, who retired after eight years as President of the Maine Grange in order to turn his attention to his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, he had been an energetic and effective leader of the organization.

In his annual address Mr. Richardson dwelt at length on the loss of States' rights through the "tremendous increase in authority of the Federal Government."

"We have a certain price to pay if we are to regain and retain State and local rights, and the price tag is responsibility. We publicly deplore the loss of State rights, but have those rights been taken from us or surrendered by us? The records show that States have competed for the taxpayers' dollars as distributed in Washington through Federal grants. Our communities have by-passed their State governments to seek aid in Washington on purely local projects. We have accepted grants at the cost of State or local control."

Carroll Beane of Kenduskeag, long prominent in Maine Grange affairs, was elected to succeed Mr. Richardson as State Master. The State organization at its closing session honored a special recommendation by Mr. Richardson that a sum be set aside annually towards the eventual establishment of a central office building for storing the tremendous volume of material which the State Master now has to store at his home.

They passed a resolution attacking reduced rates allowed the Government by railroads, pointing out the cost was simply passed on to other customers.

Smith Not to Run

While the Grangers were in Augusta, State Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith announced he was not a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. "My personal opinion is, considering training and experience, I can contribute more to my state in agricultural work," he said. Widely urged to join the race, he pointed out that the "men who supported me for Commissioner of Agriculture have expressed the desire that I devote my time to agriculture." His announcement eliminated the prospect of the State's two most influential agricultural leaders opposing one another for the nomination and a certain split of the big agricultural vote.



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Take 40-Fathom's overhead covered conveyor for example—the only one on the Fish Pier. Its sole purpose is to protect the fish from sun and weather. Butting the short, quick trip from trawler hold to plant.

Is such close attention to detail worth-while? Ask dealers and consumers whose preference has made 40-Fathom the best selling brand in the business. Ask the armed forces who are now sharing in the supply of seafoods that clear from the port of Boston.

In peace and war the answer is an emphatic yes!

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

'Pop' and the Boys Cut Trees for Christmas



Wide World

Waldoboro, Maine, Family Helps Out

Because of the shortage of regular Christmas-tree cutters, Maine farmers have pitched in to cut a few trees in their spare time for shipping to the large cities. Here is a typical family which has ploughed through the snow to chop down a tree each. Lester Nichols, right, is the father. His boys are, left to right, Lawrence, Willis, and Bruce. The boys go into the woods as soon as they get out of school each day, and they spend all day Saturday on the job.

Tobin Gives Approval For School Survey

Mayor Tobin said today that he approved the Finance Commission's request for a complete survey of the Boston School situation and would recommend to the City Council at the opening of the fiscal year that \$75,000 be appropriated to cover the cost of such an investigation.

The last survey was made by the Finance Commission in 1931, but it only covered special fields in the schools.

Mayor Tobin said that such a survey could contribute much toward the transition of the Boston school system from the war period to the postwar era. It is difficult at this time, he said, to envision problems of the School Department after the war without such a survey.

An investigation of the high cost of operating Boston's school system was asked in a report to Mayor Tobin by the Finance Commission yesterday. Declaring that the maintenance of the existing public educational system is of serious concern to the people of the City, the Commission pointed to the fact that despite a sharp decline in the number of pupils enrolled there has been no appreciable reduction in the cost of maintenance.

The Commission called for a survey of the system by qualified experts, asserting that the time was at hand to make a sweeping investigation, particularly in view of the great amount annually paid by the taxpayers for public service generally.

The Boston tax rate, it was pointed out, is approximately the highest of the large cities. In 1943 the school appropriations from taxes amounted to 27.46 per cent of the whole levy. In dollars and cents, the school appropriations in 1943 totaled \$17,704,057.

Bridge Tenders' Union Old

The Boston Bridge Tenders' Union is the oldest unit in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

General Cut in Ration Values Goes Into Effect on Pork Items

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Another general reduction in the ration values of all pork items on the consumer point value table except variety meats and canned meats announced by Price Administrator Chester Bowles is now in effect.

All pork steaks, roasts, smoked ham, bacon and ready-to-eat meat are reduced by one point a pound. Fresh hams—hams which are neither frozen, cured or smoked—are cut by two points per pound. Fresh, smoked and cooked sausages containing no other meat except pork are down one point. Dry and semi-dry sausages such as hard salami, pepperoni, mortadella, are down one point regardless of beef ingredients.

The only pork items not affected in the general reduction are variety meats—hearts, livers and tongues—and a few items already listed at one point a pound (fatbacks and clear plates, hocks, jowls, jowl butts or squares, knuckles and plates).

The reductions, OPA said, were made as a result of increased allocations by the War Food Administration and are "a temporary emergency measure taken in the face of reports that meat packing facilities are taxed to capacity in handling large hog runs now coming to market." Freezers, smoke houses, curing cellars and other facilities are crowded, the agency said, adding that it is imperative that greater quantities of pork be moved into consumption.

The OPA estimated that an additional 50,000,000 pounds of pork will move weekly as a result of the point reduction.

The reduction makes the point value of a fresh, or green, ham lower than the point value of a cured ham. The OPA expressed hope that "in view of the serious manpower shortage in slaughtering and processing establishments" this differential will promote the sale of fresh cuts.

The new table of pork ration point values, under the reduc-

Ration Dates for Consumers

Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 16 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows: Today mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Miss Helen H. Seabury

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 13 (AP)—Miss Helen H. Seabury, who passed on here today, was widely known for her peace activities and as a donor of prizes for peace essays and orations. Miss Seabury, with her sister, Mary B. Seabury, who passed on some months ago, for the past 35 years gave prizes through the Intercollegiate Peace Association to 146 colleges. The sisters were delegates to an International Peace Conference held in London in 1906.

Collections Open in Cans And Old Paper Tokens to Simplify Rationing of Foods

Today marked the opening of Scrap Collection Week in Boston proper for the month of December. Emphasis was upon tin cans and scrap paper, but the War Production Board urged housewives not to let up in the slightest on their continuous collection of waste kitchen fats.

Wards 1 to 5 schooled with the motors of collection trucks beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. Aiding the city trucks sent out by George G. Hyland, the Hub's Commissioner of Public Works, who is also salvage chief for the city, were trucks from the Salvation Army, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Morgan Memorial.

Tomorrow Wards 6 to 10 will be visited; Wednesday has been set aside for Wards 11 to 14; Thursday for Wards 15 to 18; and the collection will finish on Friday, weather permitting, with Wards 19 to 22. If snow or rain falls, the collection of the waste paper will be postponed until the next clear day.

Appeal to Children

On the theory—borne out by experience—that children make the best collectors of scrap, Mr. Hyland has made a special appeal to school children to make themselves scrap-custodians in their own homes.

School children did such a heroic job last year in the collection of steel and iron scrap, that the Commissioner confidently looks to them this year as the cornerstone of his effort to get in all the waste paper available from Boston homes and offices.

The work is safe for them and quite within their powers, yet it is important to the war effort, says Mr. Hyland, and in doing it the children can feel they are having a real part in the country's struggle.

He has set a goal of 800,000 pounds of paper from this week's collections in Boston. Collections in November yielded 578,000 pounds—an admittedly low figure.

Sale Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of both waste paper and scrap tin will be turned over to charitable institutions or devoted to the entertainment of service men. To date, the Boston Salvage Committee has donated \$16,300 in this fashion.

In the field of waste fat salvage, an immediate increase in collection is anticipated, because beginning today, housewives will be entitled to two meat-ration points per pound of waste kitchen fat.

Food rationing will swing over to a new—and, it is to be hoped, simplified—basis on February 27 when New Englanders will begin receiving their share of the 2,000,000,000 tiny red and blue tokens now being manufactured to supplement ration stamps. The new tokens, stamped from vulcanized fiber and slightly smaller than a dime, will each have the same value—one point each.

Under the new plan, all processed food and meat-fats stamps in current consumers' ration books will automatically become worth 10 points each, regardless of whether they are marked 1, 2, 5, or 8. Consumers will continue to spend their ration stamps as at present, and retailers will use the new tokens as "change" due customers.

Expiration dates of the stamps will be extended, but the tokens, themselves, may be spent at any time, since they have no expiration date.

Simplify Buying

Another thing that may cause some confusion when the new plan goes into effect, but which eventually will tend to simplify food rationing, is the fact that stamps are to be torn from the books horizontally, and not vertically as at present.

Blue stamps A-8, B-8, C-8, D-8, and E-8 will become valid on February 27, and will expire on May 20. Although these five stamps bear a face value of only 40 points each, those figures will mean nothing. Actually, each stamp in the book will be worth 10 points each, and the consumer will receive 50 blue tokens—food for processed foods—in exchange for these five blue stamps.

Similarly, three red stamps—A-8, B-8, and C-8—will become valid on Feb. 27, and will expire on May 20. These three red stamps will represent 30 points' worth of red tokens—30 tokens, good for meats and fats. On March 12, three more red stamps will become valid, expiring on June 10.

Five blue stamps, with a total of value 50 points, will become valid on the first day of each calendar month thereafter, and the consumer will receive 50 blue tokens—food for these five blue stamps—in exchange for these five blue stamps.

Procured at Banks

Food retailers, who will pass out the tokens in exchange for stamps will obtain their supplies from the nation's banks. They have been notified that applications should be made before Dec. 15, although the tokens will not

be distributed until about Feb. 2. All retailers must file an estimate of the number of tokens they will need with their local bank. This estimate will be made on a form now being released through retail trade associations, trade publications, wholesalers, and other organizations dealing regularly with retailers, including the local branches of the National Cash Register Company.

When the new plan gets rolling, it is expected to greatly simplify matters for consumers, since all tokens—whether red or blue—will be worth one point each, and counting them out across the counter will be much easier, it is figured. Furthermore, once issued, they may be spent at any time, since they have no expiration date.

In addition, longer validity periods have been designated for the stamps which are to be exchanged for the tokens, thus giving the consumer a greater period in which to budget his points. It is expected that this plan will discourage last-minute rushes, occasioned heretofore by shorter periods between expiration dates.

The new tokens are made of three layers of fiber vulcanized together. The center layer is yellow in color to make counterfeiting difficult. The tokens also contain a certain amount of fluorescent material, which will be possible to identify them immediately as genuine when placed under an ultra-violet lamp.

Head of Schools

In Quincy to Quit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 13.—James N. Muir, Superintendent of Quincy schools for the past 17 years, today tendered his resignation to Mayor Charles A. Ross, to become effective May 1, 1944. In a letter to the Mayor, Mr. Muir said that he had presented his resignation in February, 1942, but that the School Committee had requested him to continue temporary duty until emergency war order. In two months, Mr. Muir will have completed 39 years as Superintendent of Schools in various parts of the country.

OPA Can't Curb Tree Rise

The Office of Price Administration can do nothing to keep down prices for holiday trees, it says. State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan yesterday pointed out that holiday trees are "an unprocessed agricultural commodity," hence the OPA is not empowered to place a price ceiling on them.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appearing in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York.

WEEL-590kHz-CBS	WJZ-590kHz-CBS	WNCB-1030kHz-NBC	WYAC-1260kHz-NBC	WMEX-1510kHz-190m
7:00 "The Morning Show" with... 7:15 "The Morning Show" with... 7:30 "The Morning Show" with... 7:45 "The Morning Show" with... 8:00 "The Morning Show" with... 8:15 "The Morning Show" with... 8:30 "The Morning Show" with... 8:45 "The Morning Show" with... 9:00 "The Morning Show" with... 9:15 "The Morning Show" with... 9:30 "The Morning Show" with... 9:45 "The Morning Show" with... 10:00 "The Morning Show" with... 10:15 "The Morning Show" with... 10:30 "The Morning Show" with... 10:45 "The Morning Show" with... 11:00 "The Morning Show" with... 11:15 "The Morning Show" with... 11:30 "The Morning Show" with... 11:45 "The Morning Show" with... 12:00 "The Morning Show" with... 12:15 "The Morning Show" with... 12:30 "The Morning Show" with... 12:45 "The Morning Show" with... 1:00 "The Morning Show" with... 1:15 "The Morning Show" with... 1:30 "The Morning Show" with... 1:45 "The Morning Show" with... 2:00 "The Morning Show" with... 2:15 "The Morning Show" with... 2:30 "The Morning Show" 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Asiatic and Pre-Columbian Art—Jan Peerce in Symphony Hall Recital

Collections at Worcester Marked by Gradual Growth

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester. The women who have taken over the administration of the Worcester Art Museum while their colleagues are in war service, are carrying on the active program which has flourished there for years. A visitor familiar with the museum does not observe any slackening of pace, any marking time. There are distinguished exhibitions, renovations, re-installations. All these activities are carried on with depleted staffs and with the difficulties of wartime.

The centers of recent activity in the museum are the Asiatic and Pre-Columbian collections. Both have been growing slowly, the latter encouraged perhaps by the heightening interest in America's "Middle Ages." As for the Orient, a few informed collectors are imbued with a fervor for acts of its rich past. The enthusiasts are increasing; scholarly research and systematic study of ancient treasures reveal cultures, ideas, beliefs, that might have been obscured forever.

Worcester is elated over the acquisition of a Chinese vessel made and used for a ritual function approximately 3,500 years ago. This bronze "YU" has come from the Eumorphopoulos Collection in London. It was made in the most remote, known era of Chinese culture, the Shang Dynasty. It is a striking relic not only for the forceful patterns which decorate it from cover to base, but for the multi-colored patina acquired over millennia and consisting of shades of mineral greens, earth yellows, and reds. The motives have been inspired by natural forms; they are bird-like, some realistic, some stylized. The throbbing vitality implicit in these ancient Chinese designs reflects a vigorous, elemental feeling.

Ceramic figures disclose a later custom in ritual burial. There is a tersely modeled terracotta horse of the Wei Dynasty, and a pair of horses of the T'ang, and a group of figurines of kneeling women, performing on musical instruments. The musical subject is amplified in an exquisite scroll of the Ming period in which an Emperor and lady are depicted listening to a concert.

This is held to be one of the finest specimens of Chinese figure painting in America. In the lateral composition are two groups, the Emperor and lady, and an orchestra of women. The mode of organizing the figures is worth comparing with the work of the Renaissance masters who were devising methods of composing figures in space at this very time. The Chinese held tenaciously to abstractions while the Europeans were evolving tricks of perspective and contriving forms in depth. The Chinese adhered to generalization, while the Italians heeded the factors of individualism.

Other Chinese objects that command interest are a bronze portrait of "Lao Tze On a Water Buffalo," "Kwan Yin," goddess of Mercy, showing a reflective inwardness analogous to the Gothic, and a huge "Head of Kwan Yin," carved in wood and painted.

Worcester is in possession of some most interesting items of Gandhara art. These carvings influence the spread of Hellenic influence over Asia resulting from the conquests of Alexander the Great. Apparent in a figure and some friezes is the imprint of the Greek manner, while basically the sculptures embody Buddhist tendencies. There is a blend of the

worldly Greek with an undisturbed interest in physical form and material texture, with the Indian dedicated to the contemplative.

The Pre-Columbian exhibits consist mainly of figures and pottery pieces brought to light in Central and South America. To this day, the aboriginal works prove puzzling, and specialists still incline toward tentative ascription and interpretation.

The figures made in Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica represent a variety of styles, from stiff archaic mannerism to free naturalism. They indicate every degree of accomplishment from amateurish to highly skilled. They show stylistic diversity from ascetic simplification to baroque luxuriance, from meaningful implication to stock, empty symbolism. The materials vary, from hard—polished semi-precious stones, to lava and clay. The Mexican carvers show aptitudes in the fictile as well as the glyptic arts of sculpture.

There are vases by American Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. These vases express the sensibility of Indians of our own country, their gift in shaping pottery without the wheel and decorating it in a spontaneous, free hand. One vase shows a close resemblance to archaic potteries of the ancient Greek Islands.



Peruvian Pottery
On view at the Worcester Art Museum

San Carlo Opera Schedule

Eleven performances will be given during the eight-day engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company at the Boston Opera House beginning Sunday, Dec. 26. The list of operas is as follows:

Sunday matinee, Dec. 26, "La Traviata"; Sunday night, "Rigoletto"; Monday night, Dec. 27, "La Bohème"; Tuesday night, Dec. 28, "Aida"; Wednesday night, Dec. 29, "Carmen"; Thursday night, Dec. 30, "The Barber of Seville"; Friday night, Dec. 31, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Saturday matinee, Jan. 1, "Faust"; Saturday night, "La Traviata"; Sunday matinee, Jan. 2, "La Tosca"; Sunday night, "Il Trovatore."

Several singers new to the San Carlo Opera Company will appear. A new prima donna, Stella Andreeva, who will sing in "La Traviata," was for five seasons with the Covent Garden Opera in London and was formerly with the Royal Opera of Stockholm and the Metropolitan Opera Company. Supporting her in "Traviata" will



Head of Kwan Yin
Chinese wood sculpture from the Sung dynasty now on exhibition at Worcester.

Martha Graham Plans for Dec. 26 New York Debut

After an absence of more than a year Martha Graham and her dance company will return to Broadway for one performance only on Dec. 26, giving the premiere of her new work, "Deaths and Entrances," at the Forty-Sixth Street Theater.

"Deaths and Entrances," which had a rehearsal-previous at Bennington College last summer, was at first supposed to be based on the lives of the Brontë sisters. But later reports say that it is only suggestive of those "doom-eager" ones because it is built around three sisters whose inner emotional life is reconstructed through memory.

The three sisters are played by Miss Graham, Sophie Maslow and Jane Dudley. Their counterparts in memory, the "three remembered children," are danced by Pearl Lang, Ethel Butler and Nina Fonnaroff. Erick Hawkins dances "the dark beloved." Merce Cunningham "the poetic beloved." Robert Horan and John Butler are "the young men."

The new production calls for many innovations. Scenery is purely suggestive, of an ancient house with a memory-life that is old and close. The stage properties play an important role, as they are the elements that recall the cycle of remembered experience; and the restless dreams are, in effect, dramatizations of these simple objects.

The music is by Hunter Johnson, composer of Miss Graham's celebrated "Let to the World." It is scored for a special orchestra, which Louis Horst, music director for the company, will direct. Arch Lauterer is the artistic consultant on the production.

The title of the work was taken from a poem by Dylan Thomas. "The deaths and entrances" are of hopes, fears, dreams of romance, hatreds bred of longings and madness, remembrances, and ultimate vision.

At this performance Miss Graham will also present a new solo, as yet untitled, and her dance-comedy, "Punch and the Judy."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Wilbur—"The Army Play by Play," all-soldier stage show. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 12:30. Last night, 8:30.

Cambridge—"The Doughnuts," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lela Ernst, Lenore Ulric, 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Able's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Recital Hall. New England Conservatory of Music—Debut recital by Margaret Weger. Contralto. 8:15.

Brown Hall. New England Conservatory of Music—Concert by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Top Man—"Top Man," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1:30, 5:30, 8:30.

East—"Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings. 1:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Paramount—"The Doughnuts," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lela Ernst, Lenore Ulric, 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Washington Street—Thank You, Lucky Stars. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Ford. 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Youth in Crisis," "Sweetheart Serenade," "Plicker Flashbacks," Joe Kirkwood. "Pitchin' in the Kitchen," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Jack London," Michael O'Shea. Susan Hayward. 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis and his orchestra. 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Teatime—"March of Time," "The Battle of Tarawa," "Gold at Sky Top," "India and Oriental Rugs," "Plicker Flashbacks," color cartoon, latest newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Passport to Sun," Warren William. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Washington Street—Thank You, Lucky Stars. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Ford. 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

Albion—"Behind the Rising Sun," Pal O'Brien. Ruth Warrick. "Rich Corner," Elmer. Al Pearce. Dale Evans. 1:45, 5:30, 8:30. "Hedge," Al Pearce. Dale Evans. 1:45, 5:30, 8:30. "Follow the Lead," Leon Errol. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Malden—"The Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Chances of a Lifetime," 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

North—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

South—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

West—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

North—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

South—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

West—"The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "The Phantom of the Opera," 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Camp Shows Offer Problem To Producers

Camp shows, for all the casual nature of their production, are not the easiest things in the world to stage, as any Special Service officer can testify. In fact, a Broadway producer would find himself yearning for the seclusion of Forty-fourth Street after a week at any camp theater. Yet the various sketches of "The Army Play by Play" were rehearsed and first produced not at one but five different posts in the vicinity of New York.

The players in John Golden's all-soldier show, which concludes a three-month tour Saturday evening, Dec. 18, at the Wilbur theater had no time off from their military duties for rehearsal. Quite the contrary. Again and again rehearsals were held with a skeleton cast because several of the players were needed for k. p. guard duty, or one of the thousand other details for which soldiers are forever being summoned.

Typical of the problems besetting the camp producer is the case of Sergeant Arthur O'Connell, who directed "Button Your Lip," the comedy which treats of rookies, rumors, and a visiting glamour girl with equal abandon. More particularly, it narrates the misadventures of Joe Denby, a rookie who finds himself suspected of sabotage.

The cast that assembled at Fort Monmouth one spring evening to read the play was a heterogeneous group of soldiers, attending the various Signal Corps schools, who had been attracted by a notice in the camp paper. Three or four had appeared in professional productions—Sergeant O'Connell himself had started on what appeared to be an auspicious motion picture career when his draft board stepped in. Many of the others had never set foot on a stage.

Rehearsals were held at seven in the evening after the men had completed a hard day's work in class and on the drill field. Many of them had to get up at 4:30 in the morning.

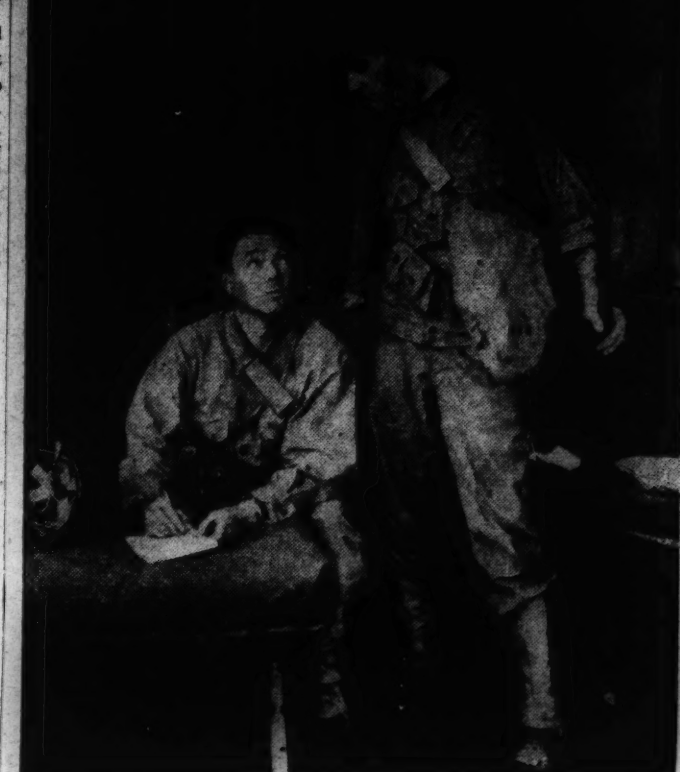
Being a thorough director, he was not altogether satisfied with the cast that had volunteered for the show. During the rehearsals he kept changing roles, scouting the camp for unsuspected talent, endeavoring to get a professional show from men to whom acting was a new and sometimes terrifying experience.

His diligence was rewarded with several neat bits of casting. For the part of Rookie Denby he selected Sergeant Irving J. Engelman, a former civil official of New Jersey. For the role of the lieutenant he selected Corp. Robert C. Wehling, whose "At Ease" nightly shakes the rafters of the Wilbur. And for the part of the First Sergeant he recruited Corp. Harold Garry, one of the former Broadway actors in the group, who has the task of reading the Articles of War in double talk, which is just about how they sound to the average recruit.

Night after night on tour (for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief) "Button Your Lip" has won some of the loudest laughs of the show. The soldiers whom he persuaded to make their first entrance in that comedy are now seasoned actors, some of whom will pursue that career further once the war is over. Sergeant O'Connell himself took one of the smallest roles in the show—that of an orderly—but he has seen to it that one of the best laughs of the evening is his, as well it might be.

Like the other actors in "The Army Play by Play," he is eager to return to military duty at the conclusion of the Boston engagement, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that several Broadway producers have expressed interest in obtaining his services once the war is over.

Private Ross Hertz and Sergeant Tom Smith In "Mail Call," one of the five plays in "The Army Play by Play" at the Wilbur.



Private Ross Hertz and Sergeant Tom Smith
In "Mail Call," one of the five plays in "The Army Play by Play" at the Wilbur.

Beethoven's 'Great Fugue'

Beethoven's "Great Fugue," that bears the designation op. 133 in lists of his compositions, came in for performance Saturday afternoon at the last of the six concerts of the London String Quartet (Messrs. Pennington, Haileux, Primrose, and Evans) held in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Formerly it was a rare experience in a listening career to hear this strange contrapuntal contrivance of the romantic master; but perhaps it is destined to become in these latter days a common one.

Beethoven here, like Bach in his "Art of Fugue," seems to have turned neo-classic and to have tried to beat history at its own game. What they both did was to produce an awful infliction. Each got something going that would never have stopped, but that he finally did put on the brakes. Beethoven got himself into a tangle that he pulled himself clear of by quitting and writing an episode or two in his own natural vein.

The final program contained besides the "Great Fugue" the A minor Quartet, op. 132; and the F major Quartet, op. 135. Remarkable that the last quartets of Beethoven, once considered formidable, go along in performance at the hands of Mr. Pennington and

Afternoon Of Songs In Italian Style

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Mimicry is perhaps the main thing in stage and platform art, no matter who the person exhibiting; but certainly it about sums up the story for Jan Peerce, tenor, who gave a matinee in the Celebrity Series at Symphony Hall yesterday, with Gibner King assisting at the piano. What Mr. Peerce makes most positive and successful representation of is an Italian tenor. Nor does the genuine native type, who probably in most cases merely copies and hands on tradition, carry out the purpose any better. Mr. Peerce reproduces the vocal model to perfection and then, in proof that he possesses individuality as well as ability to republish the teachings of the old singing schools, he adds a grace of execution or a touch of interpretation here and there of his own fancying.

Add to that a zeal for entertaining and a gift for the comic, and the man is just the pick for a Sunday afternoon concert. Not that Mr. Peerce wants seriousness; hear him in the aria of Mendelssohn, "If with all your hearts," to be convinced that he can put aside his merry mood when he will. But plainly he likes to stir the happy emotions of an audience, and even in a tragic aria from Donizetti's "Lucia" he goes in for more glow than for gloom.

Mr. Peerce, faithful to recital conventions, offered some studies in German song, and some, too, in French. These were indeed the full character of imitation and masquerade, being really, except in outward points of style, tangential and quite off expectation. Italian opera music, then, is for him, or music in the Italian line of descent: it can be Handel's "Sound an Alarm," or, in broader sweep, it may be almost anything he chooses to sing to English words, even "The Floods of Spring," by Rachmaninoff. Mr. Peerce, add to the rest, has a voice, and a long-raging one. He is the kind of tenor that can sing low, as in Torelli's "Tu lo sai"; and when he sings a phrase containing high notes, the tone has charm, power, and richness, and it is held, best of all, in control.

In Musicomedy Land

As suspected, George Balanchine will direct the dances and his wife, Vera Zorina, will have the leading role in "Lodewijk Vroom's" "Shadow Dance," to go into rehearsal late in December.

Helen Tamiris will stage the dances for a play called "Marianne," in which Valya Valentynoff will dance and play the second lead.

In the SRL

Dance pops up in the most unexpected places. When it gets into the Saturday Review of Literature it is news. A "Physical Fitness" Danseuse, Writer and Lecturer" advertises in the Personal columns that she would like to make a bet that she would like to make a bet. In turn, the SRL sets a new ballet repertory company has been organized on the same grounds—of which, more later.

In Chicago

They like dancing in Chicago (which is more than can be said of Boston). The Civic Opera House recently entertained both Tatiana Riabouchinska in "The Waltz King," and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. The latter, playing a nine-day engagement, presented all four novelties of the season: "The Red Poppy," "Cuckoos Fair," "Etude," and "Ancient Russia." What is more significant, a new ballet repertory company has been organized on the same grounds—of which, more later.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES) EXTRA! FIRST FILMS! "BATTLE OF TARAWA" Lover's News of the Day STATE & ORPHEUM 30c till 1 p. m. 8:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 8:15 a. m. MICHAEL O'SHEA SUSAN HAYWARD "JACK LONDON" OSCAR MASNEN "IT'S EVERYBODY HAPPY" with Ted Lewis and Orchestra	BOSTON (STAGE) WILBUR Last Week Tonight 8:30 JOHN GOLDEN'S THE ARMY PLAY BY PLAY ALL SOLDIER SHOW—ORCH. OF 25 SONGS! DANCES! DRAMAS! FARCES! "Army's Christmas Gift to the Boston Entertainment World."—Adams, Globe. Proceeds—Army Emergency Relief Fund Eves. 8:15 to 8:30. Sat. 8:15 to 8:30. Sun. 8:15 to 8:30. PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30 ABIE'S IRISH ROSE 25,000,000 Radio Listeners Anna Nichols Carmel Myers "ABIE'S IRISH ROSE" POPULAR PRICES—EVEN. 35c to 75c Thurs. Mat. 35c to 1.00. Sat. Mat. 35c to 1.00 SEATS NOW—2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE	NEW YORK (STAGE) "Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming." The Christian Science Monitor JANIE 2nd Year LAUGH HIT BROADWAY, 47 West 42nd St. Tel. PE. 8-0888 Eves. 8:15 to 8:30. Sat. 8:15 to 8:30. Sun. 8:15 to 8:30. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED LIFE WITH FATHER HOWARD LINDAY and DOROTHY FETTERLY EMPIRE, Broadway and 42nd St. Tel. PE. 8-0888 Eves. 8:15 to 8:30. Sat. 8:15 to 8:30. Sun. 8:15 to 8:30. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED Katherine Cornell & John C. Wilson present LOVERS AND FRIENDS by George S. Kaufman KATHARINE CORNELL RAYMOND CORNELL MASSEY EMPIRE, Broadway and 42nd St. Tel. PE. 8-0888 Eves. 8:15 to 8:30. Sat. 8:15 to 8:30. Sun. 8:15 to 8:30. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED OKLAHOMA! Music by ROBERT MCGEE Book & Lyrics by NORMAN KRASNA Directed by NORMAN KRASNA BROADWAY, 47 West 42nd St. Tel. PE. 8-0888 Eves. 8:15 to 8:30. Sat. 8:15 to 8:30. Sun. 8:15 to 8:30. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
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Art Exhibitions

Blanchard Gallery, 65 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of Fifteen American Painters. Gallery open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. 12:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Cartoons and illustrations by American and British Artists, sponsored by the English Speaking Union of the U. S. O. Through Dec. 16.

Boston Junior League, 200 Marlborough Street—Song Slide exhibit sponsored by the U. S. O. Through Dec. 16.

Children's Art Center, 36 Railroad Street—Sculptures by E. A. Phillips. Through Jan. 10.

Center for Creative Arts, 46 Park Street—Exhibition of stained glass by Dora Winter. Through Jan. 10.

Doll and Toy Museum, 146 Newbury Street—American paintings, water colors, French and English. Through Jan. 10.

Grace House Gallery, 278 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by three Vermont artists. Through Jan. 10.

Francis C. Brown, 146 Newbury Street—Paintings of scenes by Laura Combs. Through Jan. 10.

New England Folk Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Newton Center Woman's Club Gallery—Sculptures by John Francis Parnham. Paintings by group of contemporary artists. Through Dec. 16.

Robert C. Vase Gallery, 357 Boylston Street—Exhibition of small pictures by English and American artists.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Jay Street—Through December.

Exhibition of Modern Art, Fenway Center—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily. 1:30-3 p. m. Sundays. Closed on Christmas and Christmas Eve. Special Christmas exhibition. Through Jan. 4.

Selections from the Elizabeth Day McCracken Collection of European and Near Eastern embroideries, costumes and accessories. The collection, which has been newly acquired by Thomas Atkins, Silver of the First Church, Brookline, and of Christ Church, Cambridge, through December.

Outside Boston

Andover: Andover Gallery of American Art. Through December.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts. "Wings Over America." Through December.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.

Worcester: Worcester Art Association—Arthur G. Robinson's collection of ancient and modern Chinese paintings. Through Dec. 26.

Worcester: Worcester Art Association—Arthur G. Robinson's collection of ancient and modern Chinese paintings. Through Dec. 26.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Nazis Rush Troops to Bulgaria—Soviets Halt Foe's Drive on Kiev

Continued from Page 1

dustrial and railroad town with encirclement.

The German communiqué said the Soviets had brought up fresh forces and launched "fierce counterattacks" in the crucial battle of the Kiev Bulge. The Russians, in their latest war bulletin, said they had gone over to the offensive in that area after several weeks of defensive fighting. The Germans said they were waging "defensive fighting unabatedly."

Although the Germans declared the Soviet attacks were repulsed, the Russians said they had seized several strong points from the Germans and were attacking south and southeast of Malin, 55 miles west of the Ukrainian Capital, Kiev. Previously the Russians had reported the battle swaying to the southeast of Malin.

The German communiqué also claimed Russian bridgeheads were wiped out on the west bank of the Dnieper, a tributary of the Dnieper which rises just north of Zhitomir and flows to the northeast.

In the battle of the Dnieper Bend, where the Russians announced the capture of Chigirin, northwest of Kirovograd, and the taking of eight other populated places, a DNB broadcast from Berlin reported that the Red Army had broken into the Nazi front at several points in the attacks both northeast and southeast of Kirovograd.

Another German news broadcast spoke of powerful tank-supported Soviet attacks west of Kirovograd, indicating a deep thrust had been made partly isolating the city. The Germans declared all these

Brazilian Forces To Serve With Allies

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Dec. 13. Gen. Mascarenhas de Moraes of the Brazilian General Staff, announced yesterday that Brazil is sending ground forces and air force units to Europe or Africa.

General Mascarenhas heads a party of 13 Brazilian officers who conferred at Allied Headquarters preliminary to the dispatch of the first expeditionary force ever sent overseas from a Latin American republic.

The ultimate destination, date of departure or arrival and the size and composition of the Brazilian force was not disclosed.

Thrusts and breakthroughs had been repelled or absorbed by German counterencircling maneuvers, however.

To the northwest of the Kirovograd sector, the Germans, who admitted Dec. 12 that the Russians had penetrated as far as the railroad station in Cherkassy, declared Dec. 13 that this station had been recovered in a counter-attack.

Nazi Troops Reported Pouring Into Bulgaria

Germany was reported to be pouring reinforcements into Bulgaria, seeking with payonnet and propaganda to prop the wobbling

pro-Nazi Government of that Balkan satellite.

As continental reports to Stockholm told of the hasty dispatch of more troops to prevent a repetition of World War I—when Bulgaria was the first of the Kaiser's allies to desert the doomed Second Reich—unmistakable signs seeped through the tight censorship that Allied bombings and counterpropaganda were bearing fruit.

The Cairo Radio said the tension was spreading to Hungary, where the country was said to be flooded by pamphlets of the Hungarian Peace Party urging resistance to the war effort.

Unconfirmed reports from the Paris Radio that Sofia, the Bulgarian Capital, had been bombed again the night of Dec. 11-12 punctuated the statement of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army Air Forces Commander, that the Americans were about ready to strike at every point in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

"Fearful and terrible air attacks are in prospect for Hitler-dominated Germany this winter and spring," General Arnold said as he departed from the Mediterranean theater after surveying the Italian front.

Another solemn warning was made at Washington the night of Dec. 11 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania must share the "consequences of the terrible defeat that United Nations arms are so surely bringing to Nazi Germany."

A renewal of reports that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister had resigned came from Ankara, Turkey. His action was prompted, these reports said, by the Ameri-



Russians Halt Nazi Drive on Kiev

Top arrow indicates point at which Russians have brought the German push toward Kiev to a halt. Lower arrows show where Red Army has made fresh gains.

can Liberator assault on Dec. 11 which sent Bulgars flocking from Sofia to the countryside, by the Cairo and Tehran conferences, and by the reported Russian decision to recognize the regime of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), the Partisan guerrilla leader, as the legal Government of neighboring Yugoslavia.

The Paris broadcast that Sofia had been bombed again the night of Dec. 11-12, plus the Cairo Radio report that the city had been bombed Dec. 11, may have been erroneous references to the Dec. 10 attack on the Bulgarian Capital by Mediterranean-based American Liberators.

One dispatch to Stockholm said the raid Dec. 10 not only had caused terrific destruction in Sofia but also had demoralized the populace to a greater extent than any other thing thus far in the war.

Sofia Morale Shaken by Raid

This report, from a traveler just arrived in Bern, Switzerland, from Sofia, said residents of Budapest and Bucharest were leaving the two cities by the thousands in the fear that other Balkan capitals would share Sofia's fate.

Russian recognition of General Tito's newly proclaimed Government—reported by the Turkish Radio but not yet confirmed by Moscow—would have a powerful influence on the puppet Bulgarian Government, now in the hands of a regency since the passing of King Boris.

It would serve notice on Sofia that the Kremlin, having bypassed King Peter's Yugoslav Government, might accord the same treatment later to the present Bulgarian regime which still maintains diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Germany came back at these blows at Balkan morale with the broad hint that Bulgaria and Hungary and Rumania as well should reaffirm their Axis solidarity.

Meanwhile, rallying to an appeal by Marshal Tito to smash new powerful Nazi thrusts in Yugoslavia, Partisan forces have hurled back strong German attacks in Bosnia and Croatia, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced Dec. 13.

Italy: British Crack Adriatic Line

Cracking a portion of the new 15-mile-long Adriatic line on which the Germans have massed three divisions, the British Eighth Army has captured elevated ground overlooking the seacoast town of Ortona—anchor of enemy defenses guarding roads both to Pescara and Chieti.

Official advices Dec. 13 reported fighting along the entire sector, extending from Ortona, which is three miles north of the Moro River, through Orsogna to Guardiagrele on the slopes of the Maelia Mountains which tower up to 8,000 feet 15 miles in from the sea.

The new limited gains by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men, which included widening of two more river bridgeheads, came in the face of strong enemy counterattacks in that sector while a lull prevailed on the Fifth Army front.

Allied headquarters announced meanwhile that a total of 6,000 German prisoners have been taken by the Fifth and Eighth Armies since the first landings in Italy.

Canadians pushed through to the high ground overlooking Ortona. Farther inland, other Eighth Army units fought their way to positions dominating the lateral road from Artona to Orsogna and from these heights were able to prevent the Germans from using the highway.

Germans Mass Three Divisions

Alarmed over the progress of the Eighth Army toward Pescara, the German Command massed three divisions, plus other smaller units in their line. These divisions were the 90th Armored Grenadiers along the coast, the 26th Armored Division in the center in the vicinity of Orsogna, and the 65th Infantry farther inland toward Guardiagrele. Highly trained alpine units also were helping hold the mountain positions inland.

German attempts Dec. 12 to regain lost ground from General Montgomery's troops met with no more success than tank-led Nazi

blows which British artillery broke up on the previous day.

Offensive activity Dec. 12 on the Fifth Army sector on the west was limited to patrolling, after American troops threw back a German force which attempted on Dec. 11 to recover an important height a mile west of Filiignano.

The German Air Force was out in some strength over the battle area Dec. 11, throwing an estimated 130 sorties into the air during the day, but relapsed into its usual inactivity Dec. 12.

Bad weather likewise curtailed Allied air operations, although fighters and fighter-bombers on offensive patrols destroyed a number of motor vehicles near Chieti in the Adriatic coastal sector and attacked Itri on the Appian Way just above Gaeta in the western sector.

Medium bombers also ranged up the Appian Way and attacked the railway yards and an airfield at Terracina, 20 miles northwest of Gaeta. All aircraft returned from the day's activities.

Meanwhile, an official announcement disclosed that the Italian Air Force, as well as Italian troops, have begun active operations with the Allies.

A formation of Italian Savoia Marchetti transport planes, escorted by American lightnings, recently went to the aid of a beleaguered Italian garrison in the mountains in the interior of Yugoslavia, dropping tons of supplies.

One of the transports landed and evacuated eight wounded Italian soldiers and the crew of a plane destroyed on the ground during an earlier supply mission.

Air Warfare: Northwest Germany Hit by U. S. Attack

Strong forces of American heavy bombers thundered through concentrations of enemy fighter planes and flak Dec. 13 in a new daylight assault on northwest Germany.

Specific targets were not immediately named in the United States 8th Air Force announcement, but some of the most important cities in the Reich lie in the northwest territory, including battered Hamburg, Wilhelmshafen, Bremen, and Emden.

It was over Emden on Dec. 11 that the German Air Force sacrificed 138 of its fighters in a futile attempt to block the big American bombers from an assault on vital docks and the center of the city itself.

The last formations of Liberators and Flying Fortresses were shepherded by protective swarms of American P-47 and P-38 fighters which have been accompanying the bombers all the way to their targets lately.

It was the fourth heavy raid of the month for the Americans. Solingen was hit Dec. 1, unscathed targets in Occupied France were hit heavily Dec. 5, and the smashing blow at Emden was delivered Dec. 11.

Britain's fleet of Mosquito bombers penetrated Germany for the third successive night last night for

a series of lightning attacks on targets in the western Reich.

The ascending scale of operations by these swift, all-wood raiders—alarming city after city in their sweeping course—is similar to the light bombing program which preceded the last group of heavy attacks on half-devastated Berlin.

The Mosquitoes went to work during the day Dec. 10 with low-level attacks in northwestern Germany, returning that night and again the night of Dec. 11-12 when they ranged over western Germany.

An air ministry communiqué said one of the twin-engine bombers was missing from the operations the night of Dec. 12-13.

Pacific: Nauru Shelled By U. S. Fleet

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced Dec. 12 that the United States Fleet's heavy guns added their steel to the deluge which carrier planes and surface craft poured onto Nauru Dec. 8.

Never before has the Navy announced that its capital ships have fired their guns so close to the big enemy sea and air base of Truk, 1,200 miles to the northwest. In the Nauru attack, installations were smashed and 10 Japanese planes destroyed.

After its Tarawa-Makin losses in the Gilberts, Tokyo Radio said the Allied invasion constituted a threat to the Japanese-held Marshalls and "presages a real decisive battle of the fleets."

Since then, the Marshalls have been hit repeatedly by United States planes. In an attack Dec. 9, Admiral Nimitz said, an enemy cargo ship and escort patrol vessel were strafed near Jaluit atoll.

Liberator bombers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command in the Southwest Pacific made 2,600- and 2,400-mile round trips from Australia to Borneo and Celebes Island, respectively.

The flights caused destruction to oil refineries and storage tanks at Balikpapan, on the southeast coast of Borneo, and to wharves at Makassar, big port on the southwest coast of Celebes Island.

General MacArthur's commu-

iqué Dec. 13 made the first reference to Australian cavalry fighting on New Guinea. The horsemen and infantry met the Japanese in sharp clashes in the Ramu River Valley Dec. 11.

Australian infantry, tanks, and artillery overcame stiff opposition to advance one mile up the Huon Peninsula coast to the Sowi River. The enemy was driven from prepared positions in precipitous Tumnun River Valley.

Americans repulsed a Japanese counterattack Dec. 9 in the northeast sector of Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island in the North Solomons. The Americans have established an air strip here, within fighter-plane distance of Rabaul, the Japanese harbor and air base on New Britain Island.

China: Japanese Driven From Panlungkiao

Chinese forces, following up their success in reoccupying Changteh, were reported Dec. 13 to have driven the Japanese from another stronghold at Panlungkiao, 20 miles northwest of the strategic Rice Bowl city.

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Providence, Rhode Island

OPA Head Explains Why the Government Is Giving

FREE RED POINTS for Used Cooking Fats

"Behind this plan, effective December 13th, is one of our country's most urgent wartime needs," says Mr. Bowles. "Every patriotic American wife and mother is asked to read this statement."



CHESTER BOWLES
Administrator
Office of Price Administration

"WARS are fought with gunpowder. Gunpowder is made from glycerine. Glycerine can only be made from fats.

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ported in huge quantities from islands of the Far East. Those islands are now in enemy hands. And the government wants the used fats you can save in your kitchen to make mountains of ammunition, and other battlefield needs.

"Not a Premium on Patriotism"

"These are the facts as they have been pointed out to OPA by the War Food Administration. And they have led to this new plan: 'Two red ration points free when you turn in a pound of used fat to your butcher.'

"This is not a premium on patriotism. It is a way of bringing home to all women the urgent need of kitchen fats to make gunpowder. Moreover, it seems only just to return points for this service, because fats cost ration stamps. Your butcher has been informed of this ruling which went into effect on December 13th."

Clinton Bowles

How the Plan Will Work

It's as simple as it sounds. All you have to do is fill up a tin can with used cooking fat and take it to your butcher. You don't need to use

a special kind of can—any kind will do. And you don't need to have any specified amount of fat; take it to your butcher whenever the can is full. He will estimate the weight of the tin and give you, cash in hand, 4c and two red points for every pound of used fat you deliver.

The government does not ask for these fats until you've got the cooking good out of them. But when that is done, every spoonful is wanted.

Would it surprise you to learn that just one single tablespoon of fat—just the little bit that is usually washed out of your broilers and roasting pans and skillets—will make five machine gun bullets? And scores of other battlefield essentials?

Answers to Housewives' Questions

It doesn't matter whether the fat is burned or black—it still makes crystal-clear glycerine.

It doesn't matter whether it's pan drippings, fat from a soup, used shortening, cooking oils, or melted solid fat.

And, finally, it doesn't matter how little you save each day. Every drop is precious.

Saving these fats and turning them in is not an easy job. But it's a lot easier than doing the things our men must do on the battle fronts. Is it too much for them to expect that the wives and mothers of America will perform this task for them—to help put into their hands what they need to win?

They know it is not. They know that all their country has to do is ask—once our women really understand.

Won't you start saving your used fats today?

Approved by Office of Price Administration and War Production Board. Paid for by Industry.

Foreign Labor Becomes Big Nazi Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—Germany's foreign workers now reported to total more than 10,000,000, become a graver problem to the Reich with each passing day. It may be said that the problem becomes increasingly serious in direct ratio to the decline in the chances of the Reichswehr to escape total defeat.

Viewed from an economist's standpoint, the motley labor army still performs the duties of a strong cart horse. Politicians and Gestapo men, however, wonder whether the animal will not soon disclose itself as a Trojan horse. The fact that these workers of 25 different nationalities, the home countries of most of whom were conquered by the Wehrmacht and captured by the SS, can be enrolled in support of Germany's war effort more or less successfully is a tribute to German talent for organization. At the same time, it is convincing proof of the helplessness of the individual workman to maintain his freedom in the face of superior military might.

Primitive Barracks

With few exceptions, the foreign workers inhabit primitive barracks. There they live 16 men to a room, with one cot above the other. About 15 per cent of them are permitted to live in barracks with their wives. They are allowed one room a couple. As a rule, children are not permitted to stay with their parents.

In barracks where couples or some particularly privileged individuals live, the workers may cook for themselves. The majority, however, are dependent on the offerings of community kitchens. The noonday meal is served in the factory canteens and the evening meal in the barracks.

After having worked their 10 or 12 hours a day, most categories of foreign workers are free to walk about and to visit the nearest town, a favor that is withheld from Russian laborers and war prisoners. Many prefer, though, to stay in their barracks. Not only are they weary, but they also are anxious to save money to send back to their families in the occupied territories.

Close Guard on Russians

Besides, there is little chance, even in larger places, to spend money legally. They can go to the movies or race tracks, but they are barred from most shops and better-class restaurants. Russians have a two-hour leave on Saturday afternoons and about four hours on Sunday afternoons, but there always is guard with them. War prisoners are confined to their camps between working periods. The foreign workers' actual contribution to the German war effort is difficult to measure. It can be said without doubt that their hearts are not in their work and that most of them would prefer to destroy the machines instead of tending them.

Yet the Nazi organization is efficient enough to get a good deal of performance from the slave laborers. Constant surveillance prevents much sabotage. The German overlords have devised a "check-and-balance" system of reward and punishment that keeps the workers from working too slowly. If they do not produce enough goods, they risk a reduction in wages or fines and even worse penalties. They also are in constant fear lest their families be made accountable.

Industrial Evacuation

Only with the help of the foreign workers could the Germans now be evacuating vital parts of their industry from the bombed areas to protected districts, as is reported. Many factories are being moved from Berlin and the Rhineland to Eastern Silesia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Croatia, and Austria. Trains run right into the factory yards, where battalions of foreign workers and war prisoners stand by ready to load the machines.

The lot of the foreign workers varies according to their nationality. The 3,000,000 Russians and Ukrainians are most carefully guarded and most feared by the Germans.

The Russians and Ukrainians themselves are no less uneasy. They live in constant fear of the firing squad and of beatings. One can see what they must have suffered since they fell into German hands; they hardly dare open their mouth if addressed by their superiors or strangers. Other

Churchill Visits Scarred Malta



Associated Press

Prime Minister Picks Way Through Jumble of Broken Masonry

Prime Minister Churchill visits the brave Isle, said to have been bombed more than any other spot on earth, while on his way to conferences in Cairo and Teheran.

workers are forbidden to talk to them. They are given just enough food to keep them working and are segregated in the most rigorous way.

Little Personal Hostility

In spite of continuous anti-Bolshevik propaganda, the general attitude of the Germans is not hostile to the Russian workers. Anti-Nazis among the German workers sympathize with them. Yet friendly feeling seldom goes beyond the platonic stage, since any manifestation of other than silent sympathy is liable to arouse the attention of the Gestapo. Only recently, a German worker was sentenced to three weeks in prison for talking to a Russian.

Among the French workers, who are said to number between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, the most recent arrivals are the worst off. They are mostly young men, from 18 to 21, who were herded together by Vichy gendarmes and Gestapo men inside France and deported to the Reich.

Their work is regarded as military service. They are serving under a two-year contract that will be renewable if the war should not be over at the end of their term. Their main meal is a plate of soup, and every second day they get a small quantity of dark bread, 3½ ounces of fat, and the same amount of sausage.

Many Italians

One of the largest contingents is that of the Italians. They are said to total 1,000,000, but this number presumably is increasing rapidly as more Italians are captured daily in regions still under the Fascist and Nazi heel. Last July when Mussolini was overthrown, Italian workers in Germany were asked whether they were supporters of Premier Pietro Badoglio or whether they were willing to continue the war on Germany's side. All who voted for Marshal Badoglio were subsequently deprived of their freedom of movement and put to hard labor under strict guard and with reduced food rations.

Among the remaining groups of about 4,000,000 foreigners are 1,800,000 Poles, 1,000,000 Czechs and Croats, 700,000 Belgians, and about 375,000 Dutch, Scandinavians, Balts, and Balkan nationals, with the Dutch by far in the majority.

Heavy Punishment

Prison, chain gang, and the capital penalty are about the only punishments imposed on their victims by the Nazis. Underground reports from large German factories disclose staggering figures of daily arrests. Penalties of from 40 to 100 days in a chain gang are nothing extraordinary. A German worker in a big Ruhr factory who was contacted by a reliable intermediary, said he knew of nine cases of capital punishment among the foreigners employed in his plant during the last year.

The most common cause for penalizing the foreign workers is violation of the food regulations rather than sabotage or attempts to escape. Many foreign workers spend a good part of their spare time in "black-market" operations. They buy and sell small quantities of coffee, chocolate, and other commodities and also ration tickets for butter, bread, marmalade, meat, and potatoes.

In recent weeks many reports have come out of Germany telling of looting by foreign workers during air raids. The reports

may be correct, but the suspicion seems justified that they are being spread by the German Government in order to arouse their people against the slave laborers. Many signs point to a "rapprochement" between the German civilians and the foreigners.

A sort of European feeling of community, even if it be only a community of misery, appears to be developing. It is likely to make some headway in the Reich, where large groups see themselves cheated by their own Government and their upper classes.

Sub Control Eases Caribbean Strain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Economic conditions in the Caribbean area have been measurably eased since the thrusts of German submarines in the spring of 1942, but the islands' problems "remain unsolved by co-operative action by British, American and Canadian shipping resources."

The food problem was attacked first by the establishment of emergency stockpiles in various parts of the Caribbean, which were drawn on when urgently needed. Then domestic food production was stimulated, despite local inertia, financial risks, and established agricultural habits, with the result that local food production as increased 30 per cent and in some islands by an even greater amount. Economic controls, including subsidies, rationing and allocation of materials, were established.

Steps taken in the solving of the labor problem included a general program of wage increases, war bonuses, redistribution of workers throughout the area, emigration of West Indians to the United States to help harvest food crops. War work on United States bases and the production of war materials did much to counterbalance the unemployment problem which has been a major characteristic of the region's economy.

In an attempt to bolster the island's morale under continual heavy attack by Axis propagandists who night and day played on the region's accumulated griev-

ances of centuries, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission started its own radio program of news and information, using it also to press for a better understanding of the need for increased food production.

The costs of ameliorating the region's economic condition in wartime has been met separately by the British Government and by the United States, each paying its own way. Lend-Lease funds, the report stresses, have been used only for activities connected with military operations.

that region. The latest, a small Panamanian freighter, was torpedoed a few days ago.

The shipping problem, which in the spring of 1942 had become the most urgent of all problems, was solved by co-operative action by British, American and Canadian shipping resources.

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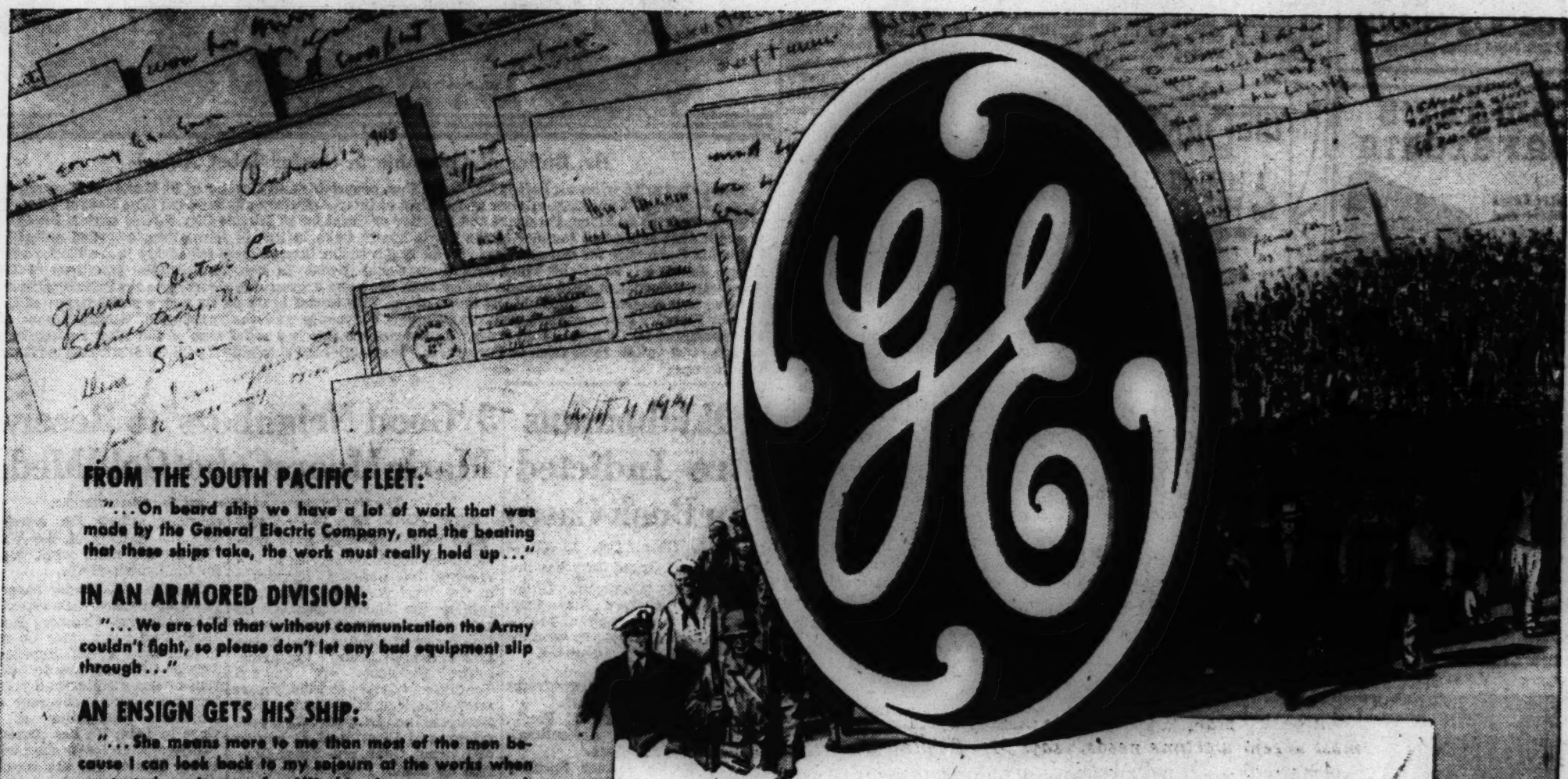
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IN AN ARMORED DIVISION:

"... We are told that without communication the Army couldn't fight, so please don't let any bad equipment slip through..."

AN ENSIGN GETS HIS SHIP:

"... She means more to me than most of the men because I can look back to my sojourn at the works when we tested equipment for MY ship. I never gave much thought about it then but here I am now about to run the same propulsion equipment."

"I have seen the equipment installed and have watched the dock trials. I am very pleased with the performance of the G-E work as is everybody else. If the rest of the equipment on board is as good, the Axis forces will rue December 7, 1941. She's a swell ship—one that will make history..."

FROM AN AIRCRAFT GUN TURRET:

"... It sure is good to sit in a turret and glance around and see the work put out by G-E. Quite a few units in our turret bear the G-E Monogram. You feel safe when you turn on your power switch and know that all your electric units will work in good order..."

FROM NORTH AFRICA:

"... I have had the opportunity to work with General Electric equipment and it has stood up to the test under extreme conditions."

"Over here in this North African theatre of war we members of the amphibious force are having a very busy time of it. During this time we have yet to find equipment fail us when we really need it. We have been in two of the major invasions ever here and have been subjected to relentless attacks from the air. Bombardment generally is very hard on equipment, but as yet none has failed us to the extent we have not been able to use it. I wish to say that all the fellows over here really appreciate that."

IN THE SIGNAL CORPS:

"... I've run across quite a lot of G-E equipment, especially in radio... As long as the people on the home front keep pouring out such fine workmanship, we have no fear of coming out on the short end..."

NORTH AFRICA:

"... It sure shows the boys here that the G-E is behind the boys 100% and also by seeing all the equipment with the G-E label on it also shows us that the G-E is accomplishing the greatest achievement of all time, not only through quantity but also quality, which all come up to our degree of quality plus quality equals victory, which has been proved here in North Africa. The boys all tell me I could be proud of anything but a great company. I tell them that I already know that..."

IN THE AIR:

"... Since I have been in the Army I have run into many G-E products, and when it has the G-E trademark on it, we Air Corps men know it's the best..."

One of the Promises Men Live By

AT THE TOP of the page is one of today's anti-Swastika symbols. There are thousands of others. Each trade-mark of an American company producing for war is such a symbol.

What makes these symbols important is what has been put into them by the men and women producing this war equipment, and the way this equipment will be used—by American boys against the Axis. But the way the men in the armed services feel about these symbols is important too.

The letters quoted in part at the left tell how some of these men—General Electric men now in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps—feel about one of these symbols, the G-E Monogram, the trade-mark of General Electric.

Some write that the sight of the Monogram on their equipment makes them "feel safe," gives them extra confidence in their equipment that may in a moment of danger spell the margin of safety. If the Monogram can do this, then what three generations of G-E men and women have put into the Monogram—in terms of themselves, and in terms of research and engineering and workmanship—has been more than worthwhile.

We, 192,000 G-E men and women, working through holidays and vacations, are producing material today for almost every battlefield in the world. We are going to keep on producing this material to the limit of our productive capacity, to the highest of our quality standards, as long as it is needed by American boys anywhere on earth. This is no more than simple duty. But the Monogram we send along on every piece of equipment is something more. It is a message, and a promise, from us to the boy who is going to use that piece of equipment. We are glad that he understands this message. It is, God willing, a promise that he can live by. General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

192,000 employees of the General Electric Company are on their jobs producing war goods and buying over a million dollars of War Bonds every week to hasten victory.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

HEAR THE GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO PROGRAMS: "THE G-E ALL-GIRL ORCHESTRA" SUNDAY 10 P.M. EWT, NBC—"THE WORLD TODAY" NEWS, EVERY WEEKDAY 6:45 P.M. EWT, CBS.

Defeated Japan May Fight On With Its Army in Manchuria

Continued from Page 1

engineers, labor units and others assigned to a division would raise the Kwangtung army to anything between 500,000 and the maximum estimate of 750,000 men.

Army Rules Manchuria
It is quite possible therefore, as these experienced observers see it, that the Japanese in Manchuria may outlast the Japanese in Japan.

The Kwangtung Army rules Manchuria as it has done since it invaded the three northern provinces in September, 1941.

It is perhaps the most stubbornly aggressive group in the entire Japanese military camp.

This Kwangtung army of Manchuria has virtually built up an empire of its own within the Japanese empire, and it will want to defend its domain even when Japan itself has already been defeated.

The Kwangtung army is firmly entrenched in Manchuria, militarily and economically. Its own armaments industries have been

developed on a considerable scale. More and more industrial enterprises are now being shifted from Japan into Manchuria to escape the danger from Allied air raids.

The division of the Kwangtung army in Manchuria, among the best Japan possesses, are not impaired by war. When it comes to the breakdown of Japan proper, the Kwangtung army will probably make itself leader of Japanese forces in Korea, Inner Mongolia, and North China, thus expanding its defensive stronghold.

It has always regarded itself as the truest representative of genuine Japanese spirit. In February, 1936, during the great military uprising in Japan, officers of the Kwangtung army were in sympathy with the rebels and hinted freely that they and their state of "Manchukuo" would assume leadership in case cowardly politicians and military weaklings in Tokyo were to let Japan down.

The Japanese in Manchuria may indeed be the last Japanese the Allies will have to fight.

Ex-Veterans Taking Jobs in War Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The nation's armed forces, daily growing larger, are also daily growing smaller—though at a very much slower rate. Already more than 800,000 veterans of this war have been discharged by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for medical and other reasons.

Figures on these service discharges plus an analysis of what these veterans of World War II are doing today recently have been gathered by seven Government agencies interested in the problem of the discharged veteran, and their study reveals that the majority of these men have gotten war jobs and are helping build war morale in their capacity as war workers. Only a handful, 2,800 of the 800,000 have applied for vocational rehabilitation, while only 26,000 have asked for continued hospitalization.

The Army has discharged 585,000 men since Pearl Harbor, it is

learned, while the Navy has discharged 133,155, and the Marine Corps about 35,000. Medical reasons accounted for most of the discharges, with the most important other reason being overage.

A discharged war veteran today, the survey of their predicament discloses, has several alternatives, both as regards Federal aid and working opportunity, and veterans' legislation now pending would increase rather than decrease those opportunities. Only the other day the President recommended to Congress that it consider educational opportunities, mustering-out pay, and other benefits for veterans.

Available Opportunities
As for the present, however, what are the opportunities open to discharged servicemen?

A discharged veteran is entitled to his old job if he wants it—under certain conditions. If he is still qualified for the job, if he applies for it within 40 days of his discharge, and if his employers circumstances have not altered so as to make employment impossible or unreasonable, his old job is his.

If he is not qualified for his old job, perhaps because of some physical disability, he then is entitled to the highest pay job with his former employer that he can fill.

Attached to local Draft Boards are re-employment committees who, backed by the Department of Justice will help the returned veteran get his old job back. Only once among the many cases that have been called to the attention of the Selective Service has it been necessary to put the matter in the hands of a United States Attorney.

ney, and the case never came to trial, the employer reinstating the veteran with \$646 back pay.

Preference Rating
A discharged veteran should be able to work for the Federal Government, is assured of preferential treatment. Of course those who formerly worked for the Government have the rights to get their old jobs back just as in the case of private employment.

Also veterans, regardless of whether or not they were Government employees before they entered the service, receive a preference rating should they seek Government employment through Civil Service examinations. They get at least a five point preference added to their Civil Service examinations and it is raised to 10 in certain instances, particularly for veterans with service-connected disabilities, for widows of veterans, or for wives of veterans whose disabilities keep them from filling former jobs.

The law also provides that these individuals even if their preference points only bring them barely above the minimum grade of 70 required for a Civil Service appointment be placed ahead of all others regardless of how high the rating of the other eligibles may be. Also under minor qualifications they are among the last to be dropped when a reduction in force becomes necessary.

Federal agencies are also ready and willing to help the veterans find new work. Because of the manpower shortage and the relative high pay war work involves, thousands of veterans today have few and better-paying jobs than they did before the war. Industry has been particularly willing to hire them, realizing the good their presence would have on plant morale and also appreciating the fact that these returning servicemen knew personally the vital need for greater production.

The Veterans' Employment Service, a branch of the United States Employment Service, has taken on the duty of placing discharged veterans in new jobs. While war plants get first call for the services of returning servicemen, the V. E. S. also places them in plants producing essential civilian products.

For all veterans whose disabilities prevent or interfere with their ability to get or hold jobs the Veterans Administration or State Boards of Vocational Education make vocational training possible. Training given by the Veterans Administration may go on for four years, with the Government paying all fees and tuition as well as giving the veteran a monthly pension of \$80 a month if single or \$90 if married, with additional amounts for dependents.

As of Nov. 1 of this year, only 30 disabled veterans had begun training courses with 2,500 others having made application. The Veterans Administration, however, expects that when and if the present labor shortage ends thousands now employed in war plants will seek such vocational training. Some 128,000 veterans of World War I completed training under a similar program.

Discharged veterans are also entitled to free hospitalization and medical treatment in a veterans Administration hospital as long and as often as he needs it for service-connected disabilities, and for non-service disabilities if facilities are available. Veterans are also entitled with certain qualifications to pensions for life or as long as the disability continues for a service-connected disability. These pensions may range from \$10 to \$250 a month, with the average being about \$40.

Plane Engine Plant To Resume Output

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 13 (AP)—Resumption of full production of Army airplane engines was expected immediately at five plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's engine division in this vicinity following the settlement of an unauthorized strike at conferences attended by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen.

A Congress of Industrial Organizations union spokesmen said 15,000 workers had walked out, while the company put the figure at 6,500.

General Knudsen, the War Department's Director of Production, was here on a routine inspection at the height of the strike.

The settlement was announced late Dec. 10 by Allen Wisenfeld, representing the New Jersey State Board of Mediation.

16 Roads in South Defy Order To Open All Jobs to Negroes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Sixteen Southern railroads today told the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, in effect, that the agency is wasting its official breath ordering the railroads to cease discriminating against Negro employees.

The 16 carriers declared they would not obey the FEPC directives of Nov. 24 forbidding racial or religious discrimination. The FEPC, the railroads said in a joint letter, "is wholly without constitutional and legal jurisdiction and power to issue the directives, and for this reason the said directives are without legal effect."

The action of the railroads openly challenges Executive Order No. 9346 issued by President Roosevelt, which forbids any contractor doing business with the Federal Government to discriminate against employees or job applicants for racial or religious reasons.

The railroads charged that the FEPC was "utterly unrealistic" in attempting to solve delicate problems of inter-racial relations in the Southern States "by fiat."

Rewarded for Distinguished Service



Dr. Butler of Columbia to Confer Cabot Awards

Top: Cabot prize winners. Left in Dr. Pedro Cue, proprietor and director of El Mundo of Havana, Cuba. Center is Edward Tomlinson, adviser and analyst of inter-American affairs to the Blue Network, Inc. Right is Señor Rodrigo de Llano, President and Director of Excelsior of Mexico City. Lower center: Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston, founder of the Maria Moors Cabot prizes in Journalism, awarded annually by Columbia University for distinguished service in advancing international friendship in the Western Hemisphere. Lower left and right: The Maria Moors Cabot Medal. In keeping with the traditions of Latin-American universities, gold medals, rather than honorary degrees, are awarded to the individual journalists chosen to receive the Maria Moors Cabot prizes. This medal bears on its face a relief image of Daniel Chester French's statue of Alma Mater at Columbia University and the inscription, "Maria Moors Cabot Prize awarded by Columbia University," on the reverse side is a relief map of the Western Hemisphere, with the inscription, in Spanish or Portuguese, "International Friendship Medal for Distinguished Journalistic Service."

8 Oklahomans Are Indicted In Book Cases

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 13 (AP)—Tulsa County Grand Jury has indicted eight prominent Oklahomans on charges that they participated in a conspiracy to defraud textbook purchasers by controlling prices and adoptions.

Those indicted are: A. L. Crable, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

J. T. Daniel, former Speaker of the State House of Representatives. Howard B. Drake, patronage dispenser for the E. W. Marland Administration. Willis Smith, President of the Jasper Sipes School Book Depository of Oklahoma City.

Ed Morrison, President of Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell. J. E. Perry, Minco, Okla., School Superintendent.

O. E. Shaw, Oklahoma City. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Morrison are former members of the State Textbook Commission.

The indictment charged that the defendants solicited "large sums of money as bribes" from several textbook companies in exchange for a promise that their books would be adopted by the State for use in common schools, and that the contracts provided for excess prices.

The indictment named as textbook companies participating in the alleged conspiracy: the American Book Company, Follett Publishing Company, Laidlaw Brothers, John C. Winston Company, and Lyons-Carnahan.

"It was the object and purpose of the conspiracy and of each of the conspirators that they would control the adoption of textbooks by the Oklahoma Textbook Commission for use in the public schools," the true bill stated.

In Oklahoma, which has no free textbook law, the State authorized the titles for use in grade and high schools.

"It is wholly impracticable, and indeed impossible, for these railroads to put into effect your committee's directives addressed against them," the letter to FEPC declares.

"Any attempt, for instance, to promote Negroes to locomotive engineers or train conductors would inevitably disrupt their present peaceful and co-operative relations with their employees, would antagonize the traveling and shipping public served by them, would substitute conditions of chaos for the present conditions of harmony, would result in stoppages of transportation, and would most gravely and irreparably impair the whole effort of the country. These railroads cannot assume the responsibility for precipitating such disastrous results."

The railroads asserted that railway labor relations are explicitly controlled by the Railway Labor Act, and changes in contractual relations between the carriers and railway labor unions can only be accomplished under the Act.

3 'Good Neighbors' to Receive Maria Moors Cabot Gold Medals

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Three "good neighbors" who have rendered distinguished service in advancing international friendship in the Western Hemisphere will receive the Maria Moors Cabot gold medals awarded by Columbia University at a convocation in the Low Memorial Library tomorrow.

The recipients are: Edward Tomlinson, adviser and analyst on inter-American affairs to the Blue Network, Inc.; Dr. Pedro Cue, proprietor and director of El Mundo of Havana, Cuba, and Señor Rodrigo de Llano, President and Director-General of Excelsior of Mexico City.

During the convocation ceremonies, which will be open to the public, Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Graduate School of Journalism, will present the medalists to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, who will confer the award. Each of the winners will deliver a brief address.

The Maria Moors Cabot prizes in Journalism were established in 1939 by the trustees of Columbia University through the generosity of Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, of Boston, who two years ago added a substantial endowment in order that the prizes may be awarded annually to journalists, newspapers, syndicates or press associations for "noteworthy achievement in promoting inter-American solidarity."

Twenty-five awards have been made in the past four years, one of them going to The Christian Science Monitor last year for "distinguished service in promoting inter-American friendship," the first United States newspaper to win the award since its establishment in 1939.

Dr. Cue, a proponent of a democratic Cuba since the Machado regime, abandoned successful careers in law and politics to take over the virtually bankrupt newspaper El Mundo in 1939 and, under his personal direction, established it as an influential, highly respected paper. His

Morgenthau Cattle Bring Near \$16,000

EAST FISHKILL, N. Y., Dec. 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Morgenthau, Jr., went out of the dairy business Dec. 11 as 100 head of Jersey and Holstein cattle were sold at auction from his East Fishkill farm.

Before the sale, which was held in the cattle barn because of weather conditions, R. Austin Backus, auctioneer, announced that the farm had been leased by William Oram, Southern Dutchess County farmer who lives at Hopewell Junction, N. Y. Mr. Oram will continue to operate the farm with approximately 100 head of cattle, including 50 milk cows, Mr. Backus said.

Mr. Morgenthau announced that total receipts from the sale of 40 Jerseys and 60 Jerseys were \$15,990.50, half of the bid.

Hutchins Defines His Concept Of Liberal College Education

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, the stormy iconoclast of American education, last night took another in a long series of cracks at college curricula, and defined his concept of a liberal education as one that "should free man from the mammal within."

Addressing candidates for degrees in the University's massive Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, Dr. Hutchins set forth three requirements for a liberal education—"education appropriate to man... education which holds before the rising generation the habitual vision of greatness... education concerned not with relative ends and immediate adaptation of the individual to existing surroundings but with values independent of time or particular environment"—and then described the current aim of American education:

"The current aim of American education is to adjust the young to their environment, to reduce the shock of novelty that comes with the first job, the first vote, and the first marriage. This program has probably done more than anything else to promote the disintegration of American education."

"... Educators have responded to the call... You will find that college courses purporting specifically to answer these questions are offered in many colleges and universities of the United States."

"Yet it is obvious that in any other line of business the educators who offer courses purporting to answer these specific questions would be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences."

Turning to his concept of what

a liberal education should be, President Hutchins asserted: "An education appropriate to man, then, will be one formulated in terms of the new attributes achieved by life in becoming human... An education appropriate to man is one which promotes the death of the mammal within that man may live. An education which is liberal should free man from the mammal within."

A liberal education, he continued, has the task of providing the stock of common ideas and ideals, and "in this sense, liberal education must be intellectual education."

Dr. Hutchins concluded: "Free men in a free community—this is the end of liberal education. We have a long way to go. And we had better start now."

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Allies Warn 'Puppets' To Quit Hitler Bloc

Continued from Page 1

gary and Rumania, having already become servile puppets of Hitler, obedient to the orders of their master, declared war against the United States.

"To what degree they have been counting on our magnanimity to spare their peoples the consequences of this rash step foredoomed to disaster we do not know."

"The fact is that whatever may be the sentiments of their peoples, the governments in power in these three countries have recklessly continued their participation in the war against us, strengthening with men and material resources the Nazi war machine."

"They must by this time realize that they will have to share the responsibility for the consequences of the terrible defeat that United Nations' arms are so surely bringing to Nazi Germany."

Earlier on Saturday night, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, indirectly warned the three countries to cut

loose from Germany or go "down with the sinking German ship."

Moscow Radio warned Finland, Rumania, and Hungary Dec. 11 to break with Germany lest the Allies give them the same treatment in store for the Reich. Russia is not at war with Bulgaria.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, quoted an article in the authoritative Soviet publication, War and the Working Class.

"Verbal Divorce" Not Enough

Although "Hitler's vassal countries try to divorce themselves from collaboration with Germany" by words, it said, the time has come for them to realize that "a verbal divorce from Hitlerite Germany is not worth a cent."

It continued: "Hitler is doing everything to prevent the further disintegration of the bloc. He has not enough cannon fodder and cannot afford to lose the 50 divisions in vassal countries fighting alongside German troops on the Soviet-German front this year...."

"The ruling cliques of Germany's satellite countries have not relinquished hopes of finding backing among certain circles of America and England... (which are) prepared to assume the unenviable role of private champions of Hitler's accomplices. Such political hucksters cannot change the logical courses of things by intrigues...."

"Germany's vassals that continue in the war to the moment of the complete rout of Hitler have no reason to expect the freedom-loving powers to deal with them less severely than with Hitlerite Germany."

New World Draft

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, in their great conference in the Middle East, drafted a rough plan for a new world structure different from any previously attempted—a structure having room inside it for various fraternal associations of nations—it is believed here.

It appears, however, that the "big three" did not even attempt to tackle the multiple and detailed problems involved in creating a world family, but that they will probably meet again in 1944. It is thought here that, although the three leaders touched on such questions as the new map of Europe, they did not try to draw the boundary lines, leaving these questions for the future.

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Soviets and Czechs Agree on Pact



Associated Press Radiophoto

Benes Greeted on Arrival in Moscow

Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile (bareheaded on right), is welcomed officially at the Soviet Capital, where he went to sign a Russo-Czech friendship pact. With him at salute during the playing of national anthems are Marshal Klement Voroshilov (left) and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov (left center foreground). At right are members of a guard of honor. This picture was radioed from Moscow to New York Dec. 12.

Solving of Greek and Yugoslav Rifts Pressed

Continued from Page 1

to premier Emmanuel Tsouderos stating that when the long-desired hour of liberation arrived he would examine anew the position of his return to Greece in light of the political and military conditions of the time.

Such pronouncement is certainly an advance upon his earlier statements on this subject, but even now it is rather ambiguous leaving the choice with himself.

Some Progress Made

Yet it is a step forward in Greek politics. For previous statements had implied that King George would return to Greece at the head of the Army, and, after an interval for reorganization of national life, would submit to the will of the people as expressed in a popular vote. The problem at issue is whether the plebiscite shall occur before or after the King's return.

King George's letter is dated Nov. 8, but was not published until today. The fact that it is a month old is used here to stress that the letter had no connection with King George's talks with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Cairo recently.

But few people believe that the British statesmen's influence was not exerted so as to eliminate discord among the Greeks and establish a common anti-German front within and without Greece.

Greek guerrillas are divisible roughly into two main sections, the Left Wing ELAS (National Popular Liberation Army) and Moderate Republican EDES (National Democratic Greek Army). Between them there has been fratricidal fighting which naturally was greatly encouraged by the Germans.

Both Groups Patriotic

Both these guerrilla groups are certainly intense patriots, the greatest problem apart from their political differences having been that of lack of weapons.

Thus a reliable report indicates

that only 20 per cent of the volunteers who flock to the colors of Greek guerrillas could be given a rifle each—the remainder have to be sent home. And they have continued carrying out sabotage on a large scale against the Germans.

There is a great Greek cleavage on this question of monarchy, both inside and outside Greece. An example of monarchist support is that 80 leading Greeks in London have just addressed a telegram of loyalty to the King of the Hellenes condemning the "untimely raising of political issues when only obedience to the King can save the nation from the perils to which it is exposed."

Whatever attitude toward King George's person, he is undoubtedly right when he says, "Without unity a good and speedy solution of questions which might interest Greece might encounter difficulties."

Disension in Yugoslavia

This confusion of battle against the invader with the party struggle for political ends applies equally or even more to the case of Yugoslavia, particularly since the establishment of the Partisans' Provisional Government a week ago.

The British press, with few exceptions, now shows itself strongly favorable to some compromise between the Partisan Government and the Royal Yugoslav Government in Cairo.

In fact an editorial in the Times, of London, goes so far as to say: "It is regrettable that the Yugoslav Government in Cairo, who themselves represent little more than a few score of officers, officials, and diplomatists, should have denied representative quality to General Tito's (Josip Broz) delegates and to his Government."

There may be strong arguments for this new attitude, but it is not surprising to find in Yugoslav circles here some amazement, since for so long both the Yugoslav Government and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's group were tacitly accepted as representatives of Yugoslavia.

Nowadays King Peter is being told by some sections of the press here that practically the only way to save his throne is to dismiss the present Cairo Government and either accept the new Provisional Government of the Partisans as the legal Government of Yugoslavia or at least have Partisan representatives within any Royal Government formed outside.

Situation Confused

Undoubtedly the Partisans are giving much trouble to the Germans and have liberated some territory in different parts of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia, but reliable information from Yugoslavia is still so confused that it is practically impossible to form an honest judgment on what is the real situation there.

The Times has rightly talked of the "obscurities of the situation in Yugoslavia and the paucity of direct news from the fluctuating Partisan front." Yet this hasn't prevented a large section of the British press from concluding that the Partisan movement must now be strongly supported.

Both British and Russian officers have been attached to the Partisan forces for some time past (as already announced in the British press weeks ago), but practically all information published here as its source the "Free Yugoslavia" radio which operates not from inside Yugoslavia but from Russian territory.

This clearly indicates that the Russians are particularly anxious to supply the world with information in support of Partisan activities and against the Mihailovic guerrillas.

In view of the confusion existing in Yugoslavia it is difficult, if not impossible, to form judgment on developments there. At the same time, however, it is clear that there is a social revolution as well as political struggle being fought out there and that Anglo-Russian co-operation alone can solve the problem.

Soviet-Czech Pact

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP)—A mutual assistance pact designed to establish close postwar co-operation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has been signed by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Czech Ambassador Zdenek Fierlinger.

The ceremony took place yesterday in the Kremlin in the presence of Czech President Eduard Benes and Soviet President Michael Kalinin. The text of the 20-year

Swedes Aid Norwegians and Danes

By Ole Jodal

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13—Both Norwegians and Danes who have escaped from their occupied home countries, are now being trained here for police service after their return to Norway and Denmark.

In both countries there will be a great need for an organized police force immediately after the war when the Germans depart, and the first task of the authorities will be to administer justice to traitors.

The number of young Norwegians in Sweden is more than 10,000. Up to now they have been working in different parts of the country, mostly as lumberjacks. Now they are taken in groups of 500 to camps where the Norwegian flag is streaming over the roofs, and Swedish and Norwegian instructors provide for training and give among other things an elementary knowledge of Norwegian law. The training, of course, is not a military one, but it is very hard and includes the handling of rifles and machine guns.

A first group of 1,500 which

has been working for some time will finish the course in January.

When these young Norwegians came through the woods and over the border into Sweden many of them had hopes that they might join Norwegian fighting forces overseas. For most this was impossible. No doubt now they prefer the hard training to lumbering.

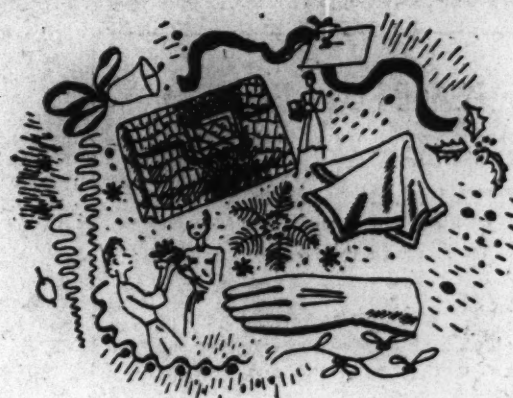
Weapons and other training material for the camps are placed at the disposal of the Norwegians.

The number of young Danes being trained, however, is much less—about 1,000.

The Swedish Government has given permission for this Norwegian and Danish activity in Sweden, as it holds the view that it is also to Sweden's interest that the authorities in both terrorized countries be able to control the situation as soon as possible after the war. It is worth noting that the first news of the decision on training was published by the Swedish Government after the official protest in Berlin as to

German action against the University of Oslo when students were arrested and menaced by deportation to Germany. The Swedish protest got a rather rough answer from Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. The Stockholm Government is now preparing a reply, while the first group of several hundred arrested Norwegian students is reported to have been sent off to Germany.

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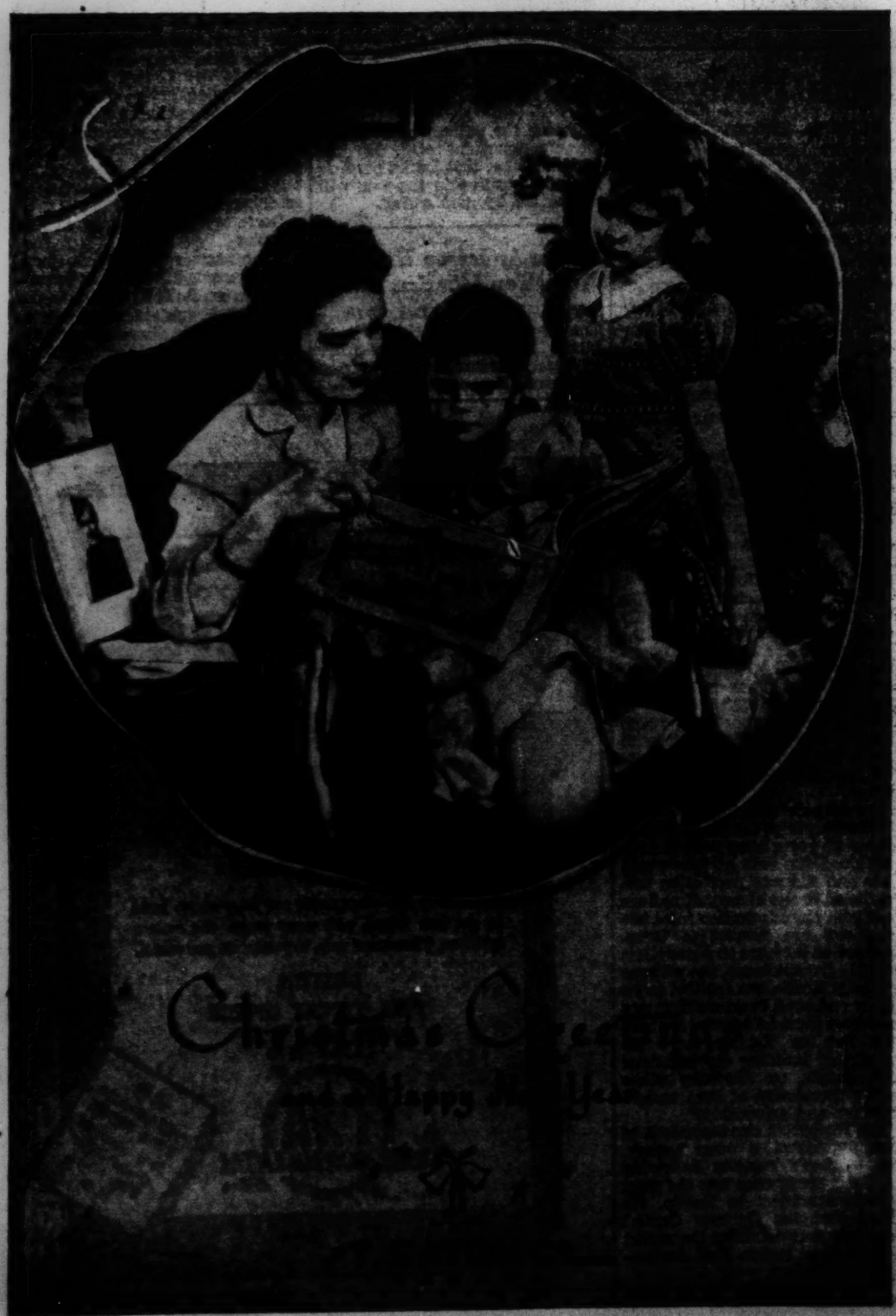
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Democratic Methods Gain in Italy

Continued from Page 1

public bodies are being revised. So is the legislation of the past 20 years.

Ban on Capital Penalty
Legal revisions have begun with abolition of capital punishment, of laws based on racial discrimination, and of provisions limiting legal redress.

Laws to compensate for war damage are to be passed within the limits of actual possibilities. There is also to be a review of the law which turns over to the State all property of which the title to ownership can not be satisfactorily proved.

At present plans are in the early processes of being translated into action. But following is a broad outline of the full program of the Badoglio administration as outlined to me here.

Trial is to be assured of Italians "guilty of cowardice in face of the enemy"—meaning Germans—Fascists who have taken up arms against their compatriots since Italy's surrender, those who have committed violence against the persons or property of other Italians, and those who in any way

have collaborated with German troops or authorities after the armistice.

In practice this can apply now only to persons in areas behind the advancing Allied battle line. When Rome is reached Marshal Badoglio is going to resign, and the new administration come into being as the Capital's political and administrative talent is drawn upon to broaden the character of the Government of liberated Italy.

The Fascist Militia is to be dissolved, with members actually under arms being drafted into the Regular Army at the same grades as they held in the militia. This means that the duties of the special railroad militia will be taken over by railroad Carabinieri (regular police) or the public safety authorities.

Those of the Postal-telegraph-radio-telephone militia will be returned to the organizations originally entrusted with looking after such communication systems. Duties of the road and port militia will be assumed again by the pre-Fascist controllers and the forest militia transferred as a body to the Royal Corps of Foresters.

"The return to free institutions" as provided by the new so-called

"royal decree laws" also entails the dissolution of such organizations as the "Legionnaires," the boundary militia, anti-aircraft militia, and naval militia and forbids future formation of any such bodies on party lines.

Administrative appointments and promotions due to merit in serving the Fascist Party are being annulled, and from all administrative positions the influence of the Fascist seariches of the "Squadrists," the "Marchia di Roma," the "Squadrone Littorio" and similar Fascist groups guilty of attacks against individual liberty is to be eliminated.

Simultaneously, officials who were dismissed or forced to take leaves of absence for political reasons are to be readmitted into public administration. And there is to be an examination of all cases where advancement has been omitted for political motives.

In short there is planned to be substitution of other personnel for Fascists in public office whose political past doesn't in the Cabinet's own words "comply with the exigencies of the present state of the war."

None of the proposed sanctions I have outlined is to apply, however, against those held to have "repudiated their past in battle against the common enemy."

This comprehensive program for the elimination of adverse Fascist influences in liberated Italy was decided upon by Marshal Badoglio's Cabinet at its first meeting on Nov. 24. But the carrying out is far more difficult than the drawing up.

It involves among other things re-education of the people. Toward this end the former Ministry of Information has been abolished and supplanted by a new Press Office headed by a Commissioner under the jurisdiction of the Undersecretary for the Interior, Prof. Vittorio Real, a member of the Italian Parliament from November, 1919, to May 1924.

The Press Office is divided into two sections—one for the dissemination of internal and foreign news in Italy, the other for the promotion of knowledge of Italian life and the problems of other countries.

Navy Seabees Appreciate Aid



This Newspaper Receives Award of Merit
For its patriotic contribution in publishing the needs of the United States Navy in recruiting its Construction Battalions. The Christian Science Monitor has just been awarded the certificate of merit shown above. Note the Latin inscription on the C. S. M. insign, indicating that they fight as well as construct.

Grants to Aid International Amity Largely Make Up Carnegie Fund Gifts

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Grants totaling \$2,562,900 were made during the year by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, many of them to agencies promoting international understanding, it was disclosed by Walter A. Jessup, President of the Corporation, in his annual report today.

Income of the corporation, however, is only three fifths of what it was 10 years ago, he stated, and as a result the trustees of the foundation must reduce the number of grants made of the amounts granted.

"Twenty years ago, in the opinion of many persons seeking grants, the Corporation could give stability and permanence to an undertaking by making it an endowment grant of \$1,000,000," Mr. Jessup declared, "representing the

Catroux Faces New Hurdle In Lebanon

Continued from Page 1

would permit them to retain some influence and certain trade and transportation privileges in the Levant. The French believe if they recognize full independence of the Lebanese before obtaining such a treaty, they never will get it.

Situation Reversed
A few months ago, the Lebanese seemed to be willing to sign such a treaty, but it was the French who hesitated, apparently hoping to defer the day of surrendering any of their privileges in the Levant. Today, however, the situation is reversed—a treaty seems most desirable to the French, who view it as almost their last hope, while the Lebanese appear to believe they have a good chance of getting their complete freedom without even the minor fetter of a treaty. The British still are supporting the idea of a treaty, although not pressing for it very vigorously as yet in their talks with the Lebanese.

Agreement of the Lebanese and Syrian Governments to establish a solid front in all negotiations with the French was reached last week after a 10-day meeting in Damascus. The talks with General Catroux would take place alternately in Beirut and Damascus and the Lebanese and Syrians are said to have agreed completely on the mutual position they will take on each and every question. It also is expected they will have the strong and public backing of virtually every other Arabic-speaking country of the Middle East, as was the case during last month's crisis in Lebanon.

The Lebanese will enter the conference with the position that their country already is free and independent and that this fact is not open to negotiation. Lebanon's position was outlined by President Bechara Khoury recently when he declared, "We are a free country and we shall act in the future as such."

Tax Difficulty

Perhaps the stiffest question facing General Catroux is that of the "interet commun," which gave the French the right to dispose of the revenue of certain taxes as they saw fit. The Lebanese always have complained bitterly against this law, asserting it enabled the French to drain off Lebanese wealth for the benefit of France and Frenchmen living in Lebanon and that such revenue was not used to improve their country.

Abrogation of "interet commun" would be a blow to the French position in the Levant. And that is just what the Levantine countries seem determined to effect.

Although they have not moved frontally against the law, according to reports from Beirut, they are attempting to kill it by default, and refusing to recognize it by using revenue which normally would go to the French authorities for these purposes. It is predicted that any attempt by General Catroux to reverse this situation would cause a major explosion in the Lebanese Government.

In this connection, the Prime Minister declared the other day, "As an independent country, we must be free to dispose of our own revenue."

Senate Hearings Weigh Extent Of School Aid for Ex-Soldier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Whether the Federal Government should wholly or only partially finance educational and vocational training for returning veterans became the central point at issue in committee hearings that opened today on the Senate bills to provide for education and training of returning members of the armed forces.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida strongly criticized the program advocated by the Armed Forces Committee on Postwar Education that would provide only one year's education for any returning veteran who desired it, limiting the number of candidates that could continue their education at the Federal Government's expense thereafter to 200,000.

As the President's committee reported last November and as Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah's bill provides, the Government would pay tuition and fees plus \$50 for maintenance for any single man or woman demobilized from the armed forces who wished to continue his or her education or acquire some trade training. There would be \$75 allowance if the individual were married, with \$10 a month additional for each child.

The Government also would loan money up to \$50 a month to these individuals.

Col. Francis T. Spaulding, chief of the education branch of the Morale Service Division of the Army and former Dean of Harvard's Graduate School of Education, explained that the figure of 200,000 that the committee felt obligated to provide educational help for past the first year was arrived at by estimating the extent to which the Army and Navy had interrupted the educational programs of its armed service personnel. Disagreeing with Senator Pepper, Colonel Spaulding made it clear it was the committee's belief that the Federal Government's duty to provide educational aid for veterans was limited, and that the states had some obligation in the matter.

Testifying earlier, Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director of the Army's Service Division of the Army, stuck to the committee's contention that it was possible for a student to live on the \$50 allotment the bill would provide in excess of tuition and incidental expenses.

Colonel Spaulding also pointed out that among educational institutions a scholarship of \$50 was generally considered munificent. Certainly at Harvard, he said, a \$50 scholarship would be considered good.

Inner Strife in Both Parties Threatens to Ruin Campaigns

Continued from Page 1

vinced that Landon and Hoover, both bitterly opposed to Willkie, have joined forces in a new effort to prevent his nomination next year.

There is no doubt at all that the proposed Senate investigation—which will probably never be held—of the 1940 Republican convention is purely an anti-Willkie move. It can be taken for granted that when a Republican faithful like Senator William Langer of North Dakota asks for an investigation of a Republican convention, he is interested in damaging some particular Republican, if possible, not the Republican Party generally.

Mr. Willkie promptly replied that he would be delighted to undergo "unlimited cross-examination" on how he got the nomination three years ago and if it looks as though Mr. Willkie were going to steal the show, they'll simply call the show off.

Doubt in Both Camps

There remain serious doubts whether the Republican Party has really crystallized its position in behalf of full-bodied international collaboration despite the "Mackinac Charter" and its support of the amended Connally resolution. The effect of Mr. Landon's recent speeches and interviews has been to cast doubt upon the solidity of the apparent Republican position and to indicate something of the potential strength which isolationists within the Republican Party may exert to keep the G. O. P. commitments on foreign policy to the minimum.

The inner struggle within the Democratic Party is no more alluring to the Party managers, come 1944. Senator Guffey was personally castigated from the floor of the Senate by fellow Democrats in

terms rarely heard in parliamentary debate. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia and others went so far as to suggest that the Southerners might break away from the party—which they won't—and guarantee a Democratic defeat next year.

The anti-New Deal position of many Southern Democrats is not new, but it is coming more into the open and may greatly affect Democratic policy even if it doesn't affect the Democratic nominee.

One Clear Fact

One fact is clear today. Either the Democratic or Republican Party may nominate a military or naval officer for the Presidency if it wants to and such an officer would be released from the armed services. This means that Gen. Douglas MacArthur or Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen or any other officer could accept a draft nomination and run for public office.

To end divergent speculation on this point, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked these three hypothetical questions of the War and Navy Departments:

"1. Can an officer, without any direct or indirect participation in the movement himself, accept a draft nomination for high public office from a major political party?"

"2. Can an officer, thus drafted, accept such a nomination and remain in the armed services during an election campaign in which he does not participate and in which he takes no part?"

"3. If elected under such circumstances, can an officer resign to accept such an election from the people?"

Secretary Stimson replied: "In the circumstances set forth in your letter, no War Department policy or regulation will be so construed as to prevent an Army officer from accepting a nomination for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the United States and remaining on active duty in the armed services during the election campaign. At the pleasure of the President, he may, if elected, resign to accept the office, or, if eligible therefor and desirous of so doing, retire."

Secretary Knox's reply was as follows: "The answer to all three questions, assuming the facts to be precisely as set forth by you, is in the affirmative, subject to the limitation that it is discretionary with the President whether or not he will at any time accept the resignation of an officer of the Navy."

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Turk Budget Doubled by War

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 13 (AP)—Premier Sukru Saracoglu said yesterday that Turkey's budget had more than doubled during the war and that 70 per cent of the increase was going to the Turkish Army, "which safeguards our freedom and independence."

Speaking at the opening of National Economy week, Mr. Saracoglu said the budget had increased from 307,000,000 lira (nominally \$1,450,800,000) before the outbreak of the war to 900,000,000 lira.

The Premier received a loud burst of applause when he declared: "If necessary after giving all our material possessions to the Turkish Army then we too will not hesitate one moment to shed our blood to protect our freedom and independence."

An effusive demonstration of the new Turkish-Russian cordiality which was emphasized after the recent Cairo conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Turkish President Inonu appeared in an editorial of the official newspaper Ulus, which called Turkey's friendship with Russia the "first and most steadfast tradition of the republican regime."

The editorial said in part: "The people of the Soviet Union who in 25 years have paid in flesh and blood the cost of two world wars and a great revolution unparalleled in the history of nations have won our admiration most because we are nearest to them. Engaged as they are in a merciless struggle for existence, the citizens of Soviet Russia are entitled to be highly and even oversensitive; our neighbors must be assured that we who live in Turkey have no thought of building our relations with Russia on anything other than a foundation of firm understanding and friendship."

The Bucharest correspondent of Anadolu Ajansi, a news agency, said Turkey's position following the Cairo conference was the most important subject in Berlin. He added that the German Capital anxiously was awaiting the report of Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Turkey.

Berlin believes Turkey is about to open the Dardanelles to Allied shipping and ends bases to the

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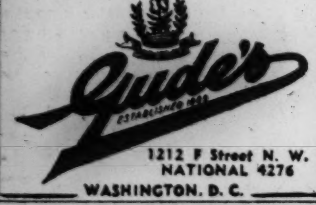
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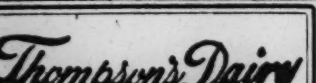


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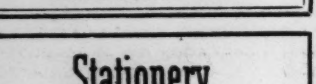
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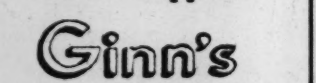


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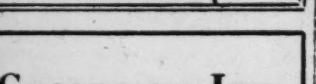
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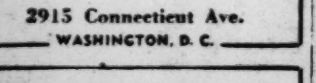
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Review of Fathers' Induction Refused by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court left in effect today a decision which sustained the action of a draft board in reclassifying a registrant from 3-A to 1-A after he became a father.

Action of the draft board was challenged by Mrs. Adolph Stanziale of Essex County, N. J., whose husband was inducted into the Army at Fort Dix last January.

She sought to obtain his release by means of a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the board's action was "unlawful, arbitrary, and capricious." She asserted the board reclassified her husband without any new evidence except that he had become a father.

Discharge of Mr. Stanziale was ordered by the Federal District Court for New Jersey. This was reversed, however, by the Third Federal Circuit Court, and the

Supreme Court today refused to review this decision.

Mrs. Stanziale said the Circuit Court "in substantial effect decided that a Federal court has no right to review the action of a local selective service board."

The Justice Department said the Circuit Court's decision was "in effect no more than a holding that a Selective Service classification which is based upon evidence is final."

The Department added that in November, 1942, when Mr. Stanziale was reclassified, his wife was "restored to normal health," and the servicemen's dependents' allowance act had been passed.

Mr. Stanziale, the Department said, had been classified as 3-A in January, 1942, on the ground that he had a wife and a father and a mother dependent upon him for support. The Department then added:

"The board could justifiably have concluded (in November, 1942) that, although the wife may have been unable to assist in the [tavern] business in January, 1942, when she was pregnant, her assistance, together with that of the father and mother and seven paid employees, would enable the family to keep the tavern running and thus support themselves."

WAC Recruits Granted

Pre-Induction Furloughs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Recruits enlisting in the WACS between now and Jan. 1 will be granted pre-induction furloughs so that they may spend the holidays at home, the Army announced.

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Which One for Rose Queen?



Seven Tournament of Roses Finalists

One of them will be chosen Queen of the Tournament at the annual festa at Pasadena, Calif., and the others will be princesses in her court. There will be no parade this year, so the Queen and her court will reign over the Rose Bowl football game. They are, left to right: Top row, Audrey Graves, Janice Long; center, Margie Evans, Arlie Lee Page, Lou Sledge; bottom, Naomi Riordan and Ann McCamery.

Anti-Inflation Battle Still Hangs in Balance

Continued from Page 1

hearings on the House bill two weeks ago.

The Committee expects to complete work on renegotiation later today and there was a possibility it would begin work on the major phases of the House \$2,140,000,000 new tax bill—individual and corporate income taxes.

Regarding the efforts of individual pressure groups to make hay for themselves under the sta-

bilization program, the following developments occurred today:

1. Coal and oil: The House took up legislation proposing to raise oil and coal prices and to transfer their control from OPA to Administrator Ickes. As the debate started, however, Calvin D. Johnson, (R) of Illinois, admitted there was "little hope left" for success of a plan to pass legislation removing both coal and oil. Johnson said he had been informed his proposed amendment to also transfer coal to Mr. Ickes' jurisdiction would not be germane.

"Should I fail to amend this legislation in the House, I shall continue my efforts in the Senate," Mr. Johnson said.

Wesley E. Disney, (D) of Oklahoma, in what he termed an "off the cuff" discussion of the bill, told members "we know we must hold the line on inflation. This bill is not trying to break the line: it is merely trying to bring the oil industry up to it."

2. Railway wages: A House Committee opened hearings today on the bill, just passed overwhelmingly by the Senate, to give 1,100,000 nonoperating rail workers a flat 8 cent an hour pay increase over the protest of Price Administrator Vinson that such action would breach the "Little Steel" wage formula.

3. Mine strike: Wayne L. Morse, public member and compliance officer of the WLB, said that "Government by law suffered immeasurably" from the government's handling of UMW's prolonged wage dispute with coal operators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A proposed constitution for a permanent world food organization probably will be ready for submission to the 44 participating nations in January, L. B. Pearson, Chairman of an Interim Commission, said tonight.

The interim group was set up by the Hot Springs Food Conference last June to develop a detailed plan for the permanent organization to carry out the conference's recommendations for international collaboration in improving nutrition, stimulating world agriculture and generally improving the well-being of the populations.

Mr. Pearson, Minister Counselor of the Canadian Legation, said a committee still was working on the draft of the constitution and that it probably would not reach the full Interim Commission for several weeks.

Commenting on reports that Commission members are fairly well agreed on the form of recommendations, Mr. Pearson said that sentiment has not crystallized as yet in the Committee and that the Commission itself has made no decisions.

The constitutional draft will be submitted to the participating nations for approval or rejection.

Florence B. Hilles Library Dedicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In a ceremony attended by diplomatic, congressional and administrative officials, the National Woman's Party yesterday named its feminist library in honor of Florence Bayard Hilles, one of its founders.

Mrs. Hilles, daughter of Thomas Francis Bayard, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, was one of the women imprisoned for picketing the White House during the women's suffrage campaign.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, chief speaker at the ceremony, observed that Capitol Hill, with recent additions to the Library of Congress, the Folger Shakespearean Library, and Florence Bayard Hilles Library, is becoming one of the world's principal library centers.

Miss Mary E. Downey is head of the new library and Miss Mary Alice Matthews, retired Librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, catalogued the collection.

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Competitive Radio Programs Planned in Britain After War

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Celebrating the 21st anniversary of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, indicated that not advertising but a system of competitive regional stations would be the basis of Britain's postwar radio setup.

Spiking persistent rumors here that commercial broadcasting might be introduced in England, perhaps alongside BBC itself on the Australian model, Mr. Bracken said he would be "surprised" if either the Government or the public should approve of such a change.

"A measure of broadcasting home rule might be given to a number of regions," Mr. Bracken proposed, suggesting that in this way "BBC" would become mother of a number of healthy competitive enterprises and would thereby get rid of some of the stain of monopoly."

Criticism Admitted

Implicitly admitting criticisms that have been circulating concerning BBC's programs, Mr. Bracken said the "worst disaster that could befall BBC would be if it were to become a happy combination of negative virtues."

He declared that BBC ought to encourage controversy, and he denied any attempt ever had been made by the British Government to influence its news-giving or any other programs. He paid tribute to the BBC staff in tracing the growth of the corporation from the time 21 years ago, when it had three transmitters with a total power of three kilowatts, until today when it has well over 100 transmitters with a total power of 5,000 kilowatts. News bulletins exceed 1,000 a week and are broadcast in 48 languages.

Mr. Bracken's proposal to place renewed emphasis on regional broadcasting after the war already has aroused unusual interest here. Until the outbreak of hostilities there were half a dozen regional stations in the British Isles, but these were abandoned for the duration.

Competition Sought

The general feeling here is that a mere return to status quo would not solve the problem but that a genuine effort to build up a num-

ber of regional stations on a competitive basis might have the effect of greatly improving British broadcasting programs without introducing commercial advertising.

The problem is somewhat complicated, however, by a practice started shortly before the war under which British business firms bought advertising time on stations in France and Luxembourg powerful enough to be heard clearly in most parts of Britain. Whether any effort will be made to control this extrajurisdictional commercialization of the British ether remains to be seen.

New Swedish Ships
To Arrive in U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The American Swedish News Exchange announced Dec. 11 that two newly completed motorships, the Mangalore and the Sagat, will make their maiden voyages to the United States and Canada from Gothenburg to carry Red Cross supplies to Europe.

The Mangalore, of 7,420 deadweight tons and belonging to the Swedish East Asiatic Line, is scheduled to visit Philadelphia to pick up packages for war prisoners to be delivered at Mar-seilles.

The Sagat, of 8,980 deadweight tons and belonging to Graen-sberg Company, is scheduled to pick up a grain shipment in Canada for delivery in Greece.

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Steps to Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IS PERMANENT peace possible?" is the question recurring constantly in the hearts of men. Thoughtful students of the Bible believe that it is. But they know that the only way to establish permanent peace is through obedience to divine law as set forth in the Scriptures. Those who understand this law and intelligently obey it, experience the blessings of health, harmony, and peace in ever-increasing degree. Ill-health, discord, and strife result from willful or ignorant disobedience to the divine law.

We oppose God's law whenever we believe that anything ungodlike has power. Even injustice, which largely appears to be the cause of wars, really exists only in the realm of erroneous belief. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read (p. 36), "A selfish and limited mind may be unjust, but the unlimited and divine Mind is the immortal law of justice as well as of mercy." God is Mind, and the true understanding of man as the reflection of God reveals the fact that there can be no "selfish and limited mind," no tyranny, in God's kingdom, the real and spiritual realm.

It is time to ask ourselves: "Are we ready to take those steps which are necessary to ensure permanent peace? Do we know what they are? And do we understand what they entail?"

To all who are willing and ready to follow in his footsteps, Christ Jesus said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Here is positive assurance of the freedom and peace which are man's true heritage. With this assurance, however, is coupled the condition, "if ye continue in my word." This makes it plain that it is our duty to persevere in gaining sufficient understanding of God, and of man in His image, to withstand every temptation to believe in the arguments of anti-Christ.

We must not lose sight of the fact that a very large proportion of mankind still believes that might makes right. But it is ignorance of God, a belief in minds many, which argues that wars are inevitable. The human will supposedly activates minds many, causing disagreements, contentions,

Picture at an Exhibition

Rest... rest flows through her
Like the warm surface-waters of a stream
Where her senses are willow boughs pendent
above the river
And reflected in its cool and quiet dream.

TOLSTOI JONES

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and there have since come on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at \$5; with thumb index, \$7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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"OLD CALIFORNIA": A Painting by Emil Kosa, Jr.

and wars. The corrective measure needed for this mistaken belief in many minds, motivated by many wills, is a right understanding of the one Mind, God, His omnipresence and omniscience.

A student of Christian Science had for several months been faced with the problem of continual friction with a fellow worker. There were constant disagreements, and these conflicts seemed to be inevitable. One day, while he was pondering the situation, it became evident to the Scientist that he had been believing a lie about man. He perceived that since God never made a contentious and quarrelsome man, he could not see such an individual. With this change of belief came the freedom always gained from increased knowledge and understanding of the truth. Seeing not only himself, but everyone, as dwelling in Life, Truth, and Love brought harmony and peace.

Surely, we are enslaved by material beliefs and experience the resultant inhar-

mony only so long as we believe evil rather than good to be true. The thinking of nations as well as individuals can rid itself of the plague of suspicion and strife, thus promoting peace. Our loving Father-Mother God created the spiritual universe and perfect man. God cares for all His children, withholding from them no good thing. The perfect man of God's creating is endowed with divine intelligence and knows only His creation. He knows no contention, prejudice, fear, or hatred.

All who continue in the Word of God, and realize that they dwell in Life, Truth, and Love, are thus brought nearer the kingdom of heaven, eternal harmony. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 381): "God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes. In infinite Life and Love there is no sickness, sin, nor death, and the Scriptures declare that we live, move, and have our being in the infinite God."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

BHMATA ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ἡμερησίου καὶ ἀγαπῶντος εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Εἶναι ἡ διαρκὴς εἰρήνη δύναται," εἶναι τὸ διηγεῖσθαι ἀνερχόμενον ἐρώτημα εἰς τὰς καρδίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Οἱ ἀσέπτοι ἀποδοκίματοι τῆς Βίβλου πιστεύουν ὅτι εἶναι. Ἀλλὰ γνωρίζουν ὅτι ὁ μόνος τρόπος ἰδρύσεως διαρκούς εἰρήνης εἶναι διὰ τῆς ἰσχυρῆς εἰς τὸν θεὸν νόμου ὡς ἐκτίθεται εἰς τὰς Γραφάς. Αὐτοὶ οἵτινες ἐννοοῦν τὸν νόμον τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐπακούον νομίζουσιν, δογματίζουσιν τὰς εὐλογίας τῆς εὐφροσύνης, ἀμυνίας, καὶ εἰρήνης εἰς ἕνα ἀέναντος αἰῶνα ἀπολαύοντες. Ἡ ἀσέπεια, ἡ δυσνομία, καὶ ἡ διαμάχη, προκαλοῦνται ἀπὸ θεληματικῆς ἢ ἐξ ἀγνοίας ἀπειθεῖαν εἰς τὸν θεὸν νόμον.

Ἀντιστάμεθα εἰς τὸν νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ ὅσας πιστεύουσιν ὅτι οὐδὲν ποτε ἀνόμιμον πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ἔχει δύναμιν. Ἀκούει καὶ ἡ ἀδικία, ἥτις ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον φαίνεται να εἶναι ἡ αἰτία τῶν πολέμων. Ὑπάρχει πραγματικὸς μόνον εἰς τὸ βασίλειον τῆς ἐσφαλμένης δοξασίας. Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ἑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) (π. 36), "Ὁ φιλανθρωπὸς καὶ πεποιθμένος νοῦς ἡμῶν ποτε εἶναι ἀδικός, ἀλλ' ὁ ἀπεχθισμένος καὶ θεὸς. Νοῦς εἶναι ὁ ἀθάνατος νόμος τῆς δικαιοσύνης καθὼς καὶ τοῦ ἐλέους." Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Νοῦς, καὶ ἡ ἀληθὴς ἀντιλήψις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἀντανταλίσσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀποκαλύπτει τὸ γεγονός ὅτι δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ "φιλανθρωπία καὶ πεποιθμένος νοῦς," οὐτε τυραννία, εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὸ πραγματικὸν καὶ πνευματικὸν βασίλειον.

Εἶναι καὶ ἡ ἐρωτήσιμος τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ πνευματικοῦ καὶ πνευματικῶν νοῦν, ἡμῶν: "Εὐμετα εἶναι νὰ λάβωμεν τὰ βήματα ἐκείνα εἰνα ἀναγκαῖα πρὸς ἐξασφάλισιν διαρκούς εἰρήνης; Γνωρίζομεν τί εἶναι αὐτά; Καὶ ἐννοοῦμεν τί συνετάσσονται;

Εἰς πάντα ὅσους θέλουν καὶ εἶναι ἔτοιμοι νὰ ἀκολουθήσουν τὰ βήματα τοῦ ὁ Χριστός Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν (Ἰωάν. 8:31, 32), "Ἐάν τις μείνῃ ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ, ἀληθὺς μαθηταί μου ἔστέ: καὶ γνώσεσθε τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς." Ἐδῶ εἶναι θετική βεβαίωσις περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, ποὺ εἶναι ἀληθὴς κληρονομία τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Μετὰ τὴν βεβαίωσιν αὐτήν, ὅμως, εἶναι συνδεόμενος ὁ ὅρος, "Ἐάν τις μείνῃ ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ." Αὐτὸ σαφηνίζει ὅτι εἶναι καθήκον μας νὰ ἐμμένωμεν εἰς τὸ νὰ ἀποστήσωμεν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀντιλήψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατ'εἰκόνα Ἀδὰμ, νὰ ἀποστήσωμεν καθὲ πειρασμὸν τοῦ νὰ πιστεύωμεν εἰς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα τοῦ ἀντιχρίστου.

Δὲν πρέπει νὰ παραμέλωμεν τὸ γεγονός ὅτι μὴ πᾶσι μὲν ἀναλογία τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἀκούει πιστεῖται ὅτι ἡ δύναμις κινεῖται διὰ τὸν. Ἀλλ' εἶναι ἡ ἀγνοία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡ πίστις εἰς πολλοὺς νοῦς, ποὺ ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι

οἱ πόλεμοι εἶναι ἀναπόφευκτοι. Ὑποτίθεται ὅτι ἡ ἀνθρωπότης θέλει εὐνοεῖται τοὺς πολλοὺς, δημιουργοῦσά διανοίας, διαμάχας, καὶ πολέμους. Τὸ διορθωτικὸν μέτρον ποὺ χρειάζεται διὰ τὴν ἐσφαλμένην ταύτην πίστιν εἰς πολλοὺς νοῦς, ἐπισυνάγονται ὑπὸ τὴν ἀντιλήψιν, εἶναι ἡ δόξη ἀντιλήψιν τοῦ ἐνός Νοῦς, ἡ Θεοῦ, τῆς παντοκρατορίας καὶ πανεργείας Αὐτοῦ.

Ἐνας μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀνεμετωπίζετο ἐπὶ μῆρας ὑπὸ τοῦ προβλήματος τῆς προστριβῆς μετὰ ἕνα συνεργάτη του. Ὑπῆρχον διαρκῆς διαφοραὶ, καὶ αἱ διαμάχαι αὐταὶ ἐφαίνοντο νὰ εἶναι ἀναπόφευκτοι. Μίαν ἡμέραν, ἐν ὅλῃ ἐμελέτῃ τὴν κατάστασιν, ἔγινε καταφανὲς εἰς τὸν Ἐπιστήμονα ὅτι εἶχε πιστεύσῃ ἕνα ψεύδος περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Διέκρινεν ὅτι ἀπὸ ὁ Θεὸς δὲν ἐδημιούργησε ποτὲ φιλεῖν καὶ φιλοῦν ἀνθρώπων, δὲν ἠδύναντο αὐτοὺς νὰ ἰδῇ τοιοῦτον αἶμα. Μετὰ τὴν ἀλλαγὴν ταύτην τῆς πίστεως ἤλθεν ἡ ἐλευθερία τοῦ ἀποκταῖν πάντα ἀπὸ τὴν ἡδυσμένην γνώσιν καὶ ἀντιλήψιν τῆς ἀληθείας. Τὸ νὰ βλέπῃ διὰ μόνον τὸν Θεόν, ὡς πάντα, ὡς κατοικοῦντας ἐν τῇ Ζωῇ, τῇ Ἀληθείᾳ, καὶ τῇ Ἀγάθῃ ἐφερέσει ἀμυνίαν καὶ εἰρήνην.

Βεβαίως, εἰμεθα σλαβωμένοι ὑπὸ τῶν ὁλίγων δοξασιῶν, καὶ δογματίζομεν τὴν ἀκολουθεῖν διανοήματα μόνον ἐκδοῦν πιστεύουσιν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν μάλλον παρὰ τὸ καλὸν εἶναι ἀληθές. Ἡ σκέψις τῶν ἐθνῶν καθὼς καὶ τῶν ἀτόμων δύναται νὰ ἀπαλλῇ ταύτην ἀπὸ τὴν πλῆρην τῆς ὑποψίας καὶ τῆς διαμάχης, οὕτω προάγουσα τὴν εἰρήνην. Ὁ φιλόστοργος Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ ἡμῶν ἐπέλασε τὸ πνευματικὸν σῶμα καὶ τὸν τελείον ἀνθρώπον. Ὁ Θεὸς φροντίζει δι' ὅλα τὰ τέκνα Του, μὴ ἀποστερῶν αὐτὰ οὐδένος καλοῦ. Ὁ τέλειος ἀνθρώπος, τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι πεποιθμένος μετὰ θεῶν νομοσύνῃν καὶ γνωρίζει μόνον τὴν δημιουργίαν Του. Δὲν γνωρίζει διαμάχην, προκαταλήψιν, φόβον, ἢ μίσος.

Πάντες οἵτινες ἐμμένουν εἰς τὸν Λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ κατανοοῦν διὰ κατοικεῖν ἐν τῇ Ζωῇ, τῇ Ἀληθείᾳ καὶ Ἀγάθῃ, φέρονται οὕτω πλησιέστερον εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, τὴν τελείαν ἀμυνίαν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ Science and Health (π. 381): "Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ νομοθέτης, ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶναι ὁ χρηματοῦχος βαρβαρικῶν νομίμων. Εἰς τὴν ἀμυνίαν Ζωὴν καὶ Ἀγάθην δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀσθένεια, ἀμαρτία, οὐδὲ θάνατος, καὶ οἱ Γραφαὶ δηλοῦν ὅτι ζῶμεν, νουνομεθα, καὶ ταῦτοχρον εἰς τὸν ἀπείρον Θεόν."

Πληροῦται ἀπόφασιν τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδομένην καλοῦσιν τὴν Ἀσκητικὴν Ἐπιστήμην ὡς τὴν ἀσκητικὴν εἰς τὴν ἔκδοσιν Ἐπιστήμης τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE UNFOLDING LANDSCAPE of California has been the inspiration of Emil Kosa, Jr. He has painted many canvases in which he has conveyed an exalted response to the picturesque hills and valleys.

The landscape remains the same, but painters choose to portray it in a manner characteristic of their temperament and their time. Emil Kosa's inclinations are to an imposing panorama, broadly articulated by strong sunlight and deep shadow. He stylizes the pattern somewhat and sets in details episodically. His brush stroke is feathery, and the general effect of his landscape is one of comforting tranquility. His artist-neighbor might find a quite different pictorial idiom for painting the same vista. This painting is in the current exhibition in Carnegie Institute of "Painting in the United States."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Part of Our Tradition

THE GREEKS were people and that, indeed, is what makes a great portion of Greek literature such interesting reading to us. If the Greeks were a race apart, differing in any great essentials from us in thought and emotions, we simply would not experience, while reading them, that "emotion of recognition" which is essential for the enjoyment of all imaginative literature.

But Greek literature and Greek thought and feeling as expressed in that literature are parts of our tradition, parts of the cultural background of Western civilization. Lawyers still model their addresses to juries on speeches by Demosthenes, Aeschines and Lysias, and politicians go to Demosthenes and Thucydides for phrases and sentiments in golden hyperbole for use on patriotic occasions. From "Titans of Literature," by BURTON RASCHE. (New York: Putnam.)

A French City in an English Land

SOFT AND THICK, the snow falls, veiling the dark clustered buildings and towers of old Quebec, high on a promontory above the St. Lawrence River. In the narrow little streets at the foot of the cliff the snow lies in deep drifts. Every steep roof wears a blanket of white. Children, wrapped to the eyes in old coats and scarves, whose homes are in the ancient houses, hurl snowballs at each other, chattering shrilly in French.

In the city above, bare trees and old gray buildings make dark patterns against the crystal whiteness of the snow. The bronze figure of Champlain above the Place d'Armes has thick puffs of snow on his head and shoulders.

When the clouds break the city comes alive, the cold air is filled with the jingle of sleigh bells and the shouts of children sliding in the parks. The snow cleaners pass by with their square blue carts on runners, the horses standing patiently while the snow is scooped up so that sleighs and automobiles may pass.

As soon as the drifts have been cleared from Dufferin Terrace, that broad promenade along the top of the cliff becomes a wonderful winter playground. From the heights of the Citadel above it a great toboggan slide, with icy glittering surface, swoops down to the Terrace. All day long bright-colored figures, crowded on the long curved toboggans, come sailing down at breathless speed, racing to the end of the Terrace. Guests from the turreted Chateau Frontenac, a hotel which looks like a French castle, join with the townfolk in sports.

Beyond the toboggan slide a broad space has been flooded for a skating rink. There, within walls of snow, the skaters swoop and swirl like a flock of swallows. In the hubbub of laughter and chatter the gay French speech is heard more often than English, for Quebec is a French city in an English land.

Boys and girls are eager for school to end in the afternoon, and they wait the days to Saturday, so they may get out to the snow sports. Grown-up girls and young men who work in shops and offices hurry out to skate and toboggan in the sharp cold twilight.

Angélique and her brother Ernest are planning a gay evening on the Terrace, for they were too busy in school to go out in the afternoon.

They trudge along the snowy streets, calling greetings to friends who join them. Angélique looks like a ballet dancer in the short flaring skirt of her skating costume.

Of Sheep and Shepherds

OFTEN IN NEW MEXICO, as a winter's night links out the shining mesa-land, one can see, off against the southern hills, the faint glimmer of a campfire. By that fire sits one of the world's most solitary men—a Spanish-American shepherd. Around him, merging with the shadows, are his sheep. Beyond the sheep is black immensity.

As he waits and watches, alone under the low-hung New Mexican stars, little does he realize that he and his woolly animals have written an illumined page in American history.

For, actually, sheep established New Mexico. The first ones came over from Spain in adventurous galleons. They walked step by step with conquistadores and settlers over mountains and cactus-spiked deserts from Old Mexico to the mythical land of Cibola. When, in 1590, Oñate's settlers unloaded their scant belongings from squeaking carretas and dust-gray pack mules, along the valley of the Rio Grande, there followed the sheep.

From that day, sheep fed and clothed the isolated dot of New Spain in the vast wilds of America. Harried by predatory Indians, almost forgotten by the mother country, separated by hundreds of dubious miles from the base of supplies in Mexico City—there remained the sheep which were food and raiment in a savage and arid land.

These flocks meant more than food and raiment. They became the pattern for a way of life that lasted for three centuries, whose tracery remains in grace and beauty to this day. Life arranged itself around the sheep. The settler whose sheep were many lived like a feudal lord on an hacienda, surrounded by his thousands of acres and his thousands of sheep. The men whose sheep were few or none at all huddled close to the powerful rico and shepherded his flocks. Thus was society neatly divided into sheep-owners and shepherders. Around such feudal living grew the customs of polite society, lavish hospitality and the amenities of charming folk ways.

Sheep fostered the first expression of art among the settlers. When clothing wore out, Indian buckskin was augmented by home-woven material. The song of the loom was heard on sunny portales and in gypsum-whitened weaving-rooms. Every woman had a black head-covering, her manta, and every man his black and white serape which was at once overcoat and blanket. The weavers, being Spanish, did not long confine themselves to the natural black and white of their clip. Soon lovely bands of color, to match the dye-spotted land in which they lived, began to blossom in their weaving. Serapes showed broad bands of red, like the afterglow on jagged Sandia peaks, and of blue like space-filled valleys, and of yellow from the chamiso bush. To this day, the Spanish-American is renowned for his skill in weaving and his artistry in color.

Sheep were the incentive of a romantic commerce. As the flocks increased, there was a surplus of wool. But the nearest market was hundreds of miles away, in the hot desert of Chihuahua. The only transportation was by mule or burro back. Woven into mantas or serapes, the surplus clip could be transported

compactly down the long dangerous trail. Yearly, every householder sent his representative, with flock in the crook of his elbow, down the Indian-haunted trail on the conducta to the Chihuahua market. Here the weaving of lost villages was traded for luxuries—knives and silks, fans and dried fruits, coffee and oil paintings. From March to September, the caravans plodded the valley of the Rio Grande and the fierce deserts beyond.

Sheep transformed a race of nomad savages, the Navajos, into stabilized and famous blanket-weavers. The Navajos raided the settlers' flocks; they carried into captivity the settlers' handmaidens. Being the most imitative of all Indians, they soon copied the skills of their captives. All through the Navajo country today, on simple looms in the shade of stunted pines, Navajo blankets grow thread by thread into objects of amazing beauty.

Shepherding foolish flocks from summer water springs to winter valleys is lonely work. Weeks and months go by without contact with other men. Of necessity, the shepherd sang as he sat by his campfire. From father to son, from shepherd to shepherd, the old plaintive songs have been handed down. Seventeenth-century Spanish ballads and lyrics break the vast silences of an American state.

As the shepherds led their flocks in search of grass and sweet water, they discovered in caves and along cliffs the footsteps of a long-departed people. Many is the story they have told, on their visits to the home village, of picture-writing on great rocks and of broken pottery in lost arroyos.

The shepherd's campfire is only a pin-prick of light against the black curtain of the southern hills. He, and hundreds of men like him, never dream that they established European civilization in primitive America; that they speeded a romantic caravan commerce; that they accentuated an ancient art; that they preserved the measures of ancient poetry, stimulated the study of a people whose history is all unwritten.

Rather he thinks of the snug little adobe house in his mountain village, where at the Christmas season there is much dancing and feasting and merriment. He thinks of the little Antonia and Pepe who, with the other children, will be walking through the soft, wool-like snow to sing the Christmas songs of ancient Spain and modern America under little windows deep set in thick adobe walls.

I wish he could hear them as I do, singing in the winter night the Spanish version of Holy Night:

"Noche de paz,
Noche de amor."

In spite of war, it is a

Night of peace
Night of love,

wherever children sing and in whatever language.

Perhaps he hears another song under the Christmas stars, in a land of tawny hills and humble, flat-roofed mud houses. There were other shepherds who did.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Fair Wind

No ship—running before the wind—goes freer
In her swift passage to a distant sea
Than does the poet's when, in constancy,
He seeks out heaven's song and finds it
there.

For him no troublous task nor travail's tear—
He knows, and none is nearer heav'n than he:
He finds all in transcendent harmony,

J. A. R. STEVENSON

A French City in an English Land

Her spirited face in the frame of a velvet hood is so pretty that boys turn to look at her as they pass. Ernest has his scarlet tuque, a long knitted cap with a tassel, pulled down over his ears and is bundled up in a red blanket coat. . . . Joyous and exciting it is this evening, for it is one of the festive nights when fireworks spout fountains of gold to compete with the stars and the band plays for the skaters.

They are waiting on the rink, a swirling, turning throng of graceful skaters in the gayest of costumes, Angélique, among the skilled performers, holds her own. Nothing in the world could be more fun, she thinks, than to dance on ice to the music of the band, in the

cold night spangled with stars and showers of rockets. . . .

Winter is the best season of the year to young folks of Quebec, both French and English. There are crisp sparkling days of blue sky and bright sun when the sports of skating, skating and tobogganing are at their best; then days of whirling snow and wind when a new blanket of white is laid over the city. After a thaw and ice storm, their city is a shimmering icy wonderland, every twig on the trees ice-coated and twinkling in the sun, while long icicles like crystal ornaments hang from the eaves of houses. —From "Young Canada," by ANNE M. PECK. (New York: McBride.)

Indispensable to Joyous and Rapid Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 533, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, \$3.50; single copy, 35c.

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These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

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The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unceasing" (ibid.). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, \$12.00; three months, \$3.00; single copy, 5c.

War Puts High Premium on Travel of Allied Chiefs to Anti-Hitler Talks

Hull Opposes Special Board To Save Jews

State Department shows doors open four years and resettlement problem now being studied.

By Mary Hornaday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The State Department has stepped in to head off a congressional proposal for establishment of an American Commission specially to rescue the persecuted Jews of Europe.

The State Department's argument, voiced to the House Foreign Affairs Committee in testimony by Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, just published, is that everything legal has already been done for Jewish refugees.

"We have recognized from the start that the Jews were the most persecuted and the object of more antipathy than any other sections or class of the people, although they were not the only ones," Mr. Long told the Committee in a closed session on Nov. 26.

Mr. Long pointed out that the American Government has had the machinery for handling Jewish resettlement for four years and is co-operating with Great Britain in the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, now functioning in London under Sir Herbert Emerson.

Celler Questions Sincerity

The testimony immediately raised a protest from Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, who said Mr. Long's statements "drip with sympathy for the persecuted Jews, but the tears he sheds are crocodile." He said the Department's record of admitting Jews in comparison to the number seeking refuge in this country has not been "proud."

Mr. Long's report showed that the United States has admitted 380,000 victims of Nazi persecution into this country in the last 10 years. Most of them have been Jews.

The fact that refugee immigration has been reduced to about 100 "carefully screened" persons a week was attributed by Mr. Long to the cessation of trans-Atlantic transport. Mr. Celler disputed this, declaring "we have bridges of ships reaching to all parts of the world and they come back void of passengers."

The screening process, Mr. Long explained to the Committee, was adopted after it was discovered that the Nazis were attempting to send secret agents to the United States in the guise of refugees.

Other Neutrals Help

Describing plans afoot for rescuing more victims of the Nazis, Mr. Long told the Committee about an offer of Sweden to take as many as it can and the acceptance by Switzerland of about 60,000 Jews, chiefly Italian soldiers and American citizens living in northern Italy when Italy surrendered.

The State Department's Foreign Economic Administration recently assisted in bringing 1,500 Polish Jews to Mexico for resettlement with a \$3,000,000 fund made available by President Roosevelt. Settled on a hacienda in the country, the State Department is now trying to work out some means of support for the refugees, many of whom are still too upset mentally to do a day's work.

Through the joint efforts of the British, American, Spanish and Portuguese Governments and the French National Committee, 30,000 French refugees were recently assisted in getting from Spain to North Africa for temporary settlement.

Negotiations Under Way

Under power given it by the Bermuda Conference several months ago, the Executive Committee of the Inter-Governmental Committee is undertaking negotiations with neutral and allied states and organizations to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve, maintain and transport those persons displaced from their homes by their efforts to escape from areas where their lives and liberty are in danger on account of their race, religion, or political beliefs.

Jewish organizations were instrumental in getting into the policies of the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, drawn up at Atlantic City last month, a provision that in determining relief and rehabilitation needs of victimized populations of Europe in the postwar era, "there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area." Jews in Poland are reported to be getting only 400 calories of food a day, compared with 800 for the rest of the population.

The State Department recently gave clearance to a program of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to send \$500,000 worth of food and clothing to Soviet Russia for civilian distribution on a nonsectarian basis in areas predominantly Jewish. Russia has given refuge to a large Jewish population during the war.



Associated Press from United States Army 12th Air Force

Allied Leaders Pose After Momentous Discussions at Teheran

After the momentous discussions at the Russian Embassy at Teheran, Iran, where plans were drawn to concentrate the military might of Russia, Britain, and the United States, Premier Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill (seated

between columns, left to right) posed on the portico of the Embassy for photographers. This photo is one of a series made by United States Army 12th Air Force photographers released by the War Department.

Willkie Hopes For One World In All Ways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Speaking for the United Church canvass of Christian and Jewish groups to promote church attendance and financial support for religious institutions, Wendell L. Willkie today had made his One World definition that of moral and spiritual unity.

Success of the United Nations parleys, Mr. Willkie held, would be "in direct proportion to the accuracy with which those in authority express the will of their people" for a world in which the "basic decency" prevails.

"What you and I and average men and women everywhere want to get out of this war is one world, but it is not a mere sterile conformity we are looking forward to . . .," he said. "The one world we want is one in the essential values it pursues, in the qualities of character that it exalts."

"If our world can be one in spirit, then freedom and opportunity and peace will be added unto it. Today we are called upon to affirm the equality of all men and all nations. The starting point for that affirmation must be our own faith—a united spiritual front."

Mr. Willkie saw in the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran meetings "a driving Democratic upsurge of uncoupled millions of people united to build a better world . . . fit for housing our hopes."

"The Democratic ferment which I saw rising among the peoples whom I visited on my trip around the world last year now has found tangible expression," he said. "At Moscow, at Cairo, at Teheran, this force has pushed through the layers of traditional diplomacy and the will of the people has been made known through their chosen spokesmen."

Textile Strike Vote Authorized

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13 (AP)—A strike vote in 57 textile mills in North and South Carolina, employing approximately 80,000 textile workers, was authorized yesterday by 300 delegates of the United Textile Workers of America (American Federation of Labor) in session here.

The delegates also approved a resolution to notify the Fourth Regional War Labor Board in Atlanta that they would not accept the textile wage bracket established by the Board. A letter was sent to National War Labor Board head, William H. Davis in Washington, asking for a rehearing of the entire textile situation.

C. E. Earnhardt, International Vice-President of the Textile Workers, said that unless the Labor Board took immediate steps to meet with the union and consider the question of wages, the entire southern textile industry would be affected by action taken at the conference here.

The workers are seeking a 15-cent an hour increase, with an additional increase of five cents for the second shift and 10 cents for the third.

Roosevelt's Photogenic Crown Jiggled by Stalin

AN ADVANCE AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt almost lost his crown as the world's most photogenic leader—in the opinion of a crack U. S. air force combat camera crew who were the only photographers accompanying the President on his tour of North Africa, Cairo, Teheran, and Malta.

And Premier Joseph Stalin was the man who almost took the title away, they said. "Premier Stalin has a perfect camera face," said Maj. George H. Reineking, 5400 Chesley Street, Los Angeles, Calif., chief of the crew. "You can shoot him from any angle."

"He is almost better for a cameraman than the President," Lieut. Frank Burgess of Hollywood added.

Given Assignment

The camera crew was ordered out on assignment overnight, picking up the President's party en route to Cairo, and to a man they said "it was the biggest thrill of our lives." The assignment came as a complete surprise.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was rated a poor photogenic third to Mr. Roosevelt and Premier Stalin.

Sergeant Ray Van Dan, 380 Electric Ave., Rochester, N. Y., explained that Mr. Churchill "always sits cockeyed in a chair at some odd angle, and he is hard to photograph well."

"I was beefing about having to work when we were called out of bed," Sergeant Van Dan said.

"When I got to an airport and saw

the President I almost fell on my face."

The proudest man of the camera team was Lieut. Cashmere Karas, of Marble Dale, Conn., who had his picture taken with Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and Mr. Churchill. "The President said he would like to have one Russian, one American, and one British photographer in a picture," said Sergeant Henry Ludwig, Franklin, Mass.

There was a blur, and the next thing we saw the lieutenant was rubbing shoulders with Premier Stalin."

Russian Cops Tough

Sergeant Oscar Smith, Whitwell, Tenn., said Premier Stalin was smaller than he thought he would be, and expressed disappointment that the Russian leader did not have "the mustache I expected."

"These Russian cops guarding the embassy where the pictures were taken were sure tough eggs, but they treated us swell," Major Reineking said.

After the Teheran conference, the camera crew, which is part of the Northwest African Air Force, flew back to Cairo for the final conference with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, and then in their own C-47 flew to Malta where President Roosevelt presented a scroll to the people of that island.

The President's plane had mechanical difficulties in Malta, prolonging the stay for a couple of hours, and despite the violent protests of secret service men, the Chief Executive went on a sight-seeing tour of the tiny island in an automobile.

Shipyards, East and West, Have Many Sunday Launchings

By the Associated Press

At least nine warships, five Liberty freighters, and a cargo ship slid down the ways yesterday in shipyards on both coasts aiming at completion of their 1943 shipyard schedules. The launching followed a Maritime Commission order yesterday closing down shipyards every Sunday beginning Jan. 1.

Five destroyer escorts were among the ships named. They included the Eisner and the Garfield Thomas at the Port Newark, N. J., yard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; the HMS Whitaker, built for the British under Lend-Lease at the Hingham, Mass., yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company; the USS Gendreau at Alameda, Calif., and the USS Gandy at Tampa, Fla.

Two minesweepers also were named: the USS Indivicta at the Savannah, Ga., Machine and Foundry Company yard, and the USS Recruit at Alameda, Calif. At Wilmington, Calif., the USS Preston, fourth destroyer to bear the name, was named.

The USS Barbero became the 13rd submarine to be launched in

Measure Bars Dumping Of Navy Surplus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—In a move to "prevent disruption" of the nation's peacetime economy, the House Naval Affairs Committee has instituted action to assure Congress a check on ultimate disposal of the Navy's vast holdings in property, factories and material.

On behalf of the Committee, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman, introduced a measure to prevent the Navy from disposing of those holdings—amounting, he said, to "hundreds of millions of dollars"—until it obtains approval of the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees.

The Navy has purchased thousands of acres of land for training stations, producing sites, storage facilities and shore installations. Millions of dollars have been poured into factories for production of naval munitions which will be uneeded in present quantities when the war ends. Huge quantities of materials for civilian use presumably will be made available with the final victory.

"I have introduced this measure," said Mr. Vinson, "so that Congress will have full knowledge of the progress of the liquidation so that it may be assured that it will proceed in an orderly fashion and in a manner that will not disrupt the civilian economy."

While observing that "the war is a long way from being won," he added that "Congress should take the important steps toward preparing for the peace and this is one of them."

Over Hump on Ships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Maritime Commission's decision to close shipyards on Sundays apparently signifies the passing of another war production milestone and the end of the "big push" on cargo ship construction. Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Deputy Chairman of the Commission, said the ruling, effective the first of the year, would not necessarily mean a drop in the present record-smashing production rate, although the letup was made possible because the country was "over the hump" in merchant ship production.

Nazi Reported Using 'Secret' on Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Dec. 13.—The Svenska Morgensbladet quoted travelers from Berlin as saying that the Germans recently had used a new secret weapon to bombard Leningrad in Russia.

These travelers were unable to give any details, but said the weapon might be a rocket-shell cannon.

The circumstances of the Leningrad shelling, these persons added, indicated they were something different from a heavy artillery barrage, and the Germans might have been making a practical test of a new weapon.

Teheran 'Secret' Well Kept by Russia; Roosevelt Confers Honors in Sicily

Service crosses given to several officers for 'extraordinary heroism in action' at Salerno.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Algeria, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt visited Sicily on his recent trip to the Mediterranean and reviewed the American Seventh Army troops commanded by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., it was announced officially today.

The President flew from Malta to Castelvetrano airfield in his big C-54 transport, accompanied by 12 Lightning fighters.

[The present whereabouts of the President are unknown. However, a roundabout report reaching Stockholm today through Ankara and Budapest said he had conferred yesterday at Gibraltar with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain and Premier Antonio Salazar of Portugal. There was no confirmation of the report from any other source.]

At the Castelvetrano airport, Mr. Roosevelt entered a jeep and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower drove up and down in front of hundreds of troops lining the runway.

Flanked by General Patton, General Eisenhower, and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Allied Fifth Army in Italy, the President decorated several officers for bravery. After the ceremony, he and his party flew to General Eisenhower's villa in Tunisia.

It is understood that the President wanted to visit the Italian battlefield but secret service men and Army officers charged with his safety flatly vetoed the idea.

General Clark was one of the officers to be decorated, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross from the President for "extraordinary heroism in action" at Salerno, when the American Fifth Army's bridgehead was threatened by an enemy counterattack on Sept. 14.

"By his magnificent display of leadership, courage and determination during a critical phase of the battle, front-line troops were inspired to hold at all costs and

Puerto Rico Harbors Conference Notables

By the Associated Press
San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 13

Admiral Ernest J. King, United States Chief of Naval Operations, and British Field Marshal Sir John Dill, a member of the combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, spent Saturday night here en route to the United States after attending the Allied War Council in Cairo and Teheran.

They were accompanied by Lewis Douglas, of the War Shipping Administration, and a number of aids, including Vice-Admiral Russell Wilson, Rear Admiral B. H. Bieri, Rear Admiral Oscar Badger, and Commander V. D. Long of Admiral King's staff.

subsequently to initiate steady advance," General Clark's citation read.

Other officers to receive Distinguished Service Crosses from their Commander in Chief were Col. Reuben H. Tucker, Ansonia, Conn.; Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Crawford, Humboldt, Kan.; Lieut. William W. Kellogg, Highlands, Texas; Lieut. Thomas F. Bertess, Chicago, and Lieut. Edwin F. Gould, Orange, Calif.

Iran Pact Shaping

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 10. Delayed. (AP)—Teheran, passing from the world spotlight, has returned to normal but there is intense daily activity of American, British, and Russian representatives preparing a treaty or agreement effectuating the Iran declaration of 10 days ago.

Among the Americans is Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative. The declaration on Iran by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin pledged aid to Iran in postwar economic problems through international conferences, and said Iran's aid was counted upon in establishing international peace, security and prosperity after the war in accordance with Atlantic Charter principles.

Japanese Try to Win Millions Of Asians but Result Is Slight

Raymond P. Cronin, Associated Press correspondent in the Pacific war zone for eight years, has just returned after two years in a Japanese internment camp at Manila. He tells of Japanese efforts to win over Asia's natives to the war against the West, and of the new Philippine Constitution, of which he obtained a rare text.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—In addition to their military efforts, the Japanese are waging political warfare in East Asia on a major scale in the hope of winning cooperation and support from native millions.

However, general mistrust has made this effort ineffective in most of the conquered regions with the possible exception of Burma and the East Indies.

In three cases the Japanese have set up puppet governments, trying desperately to convince the masses that they shall be free and independent within the so-called co-prosperity sphere.

The people merely stand by, tongue in cheek, awaiting what they call the "fireworks" when the Allies drive the Japanese back into their own islands.

Some native leaders, most of them opportunists who would serve any master for the doubtful glory involved, are really co-operating with the Japanese. But most people, with the lessons of Manchukuo and Nanking before them, are shying away from any independence that eventually will leave them nothing more than slaves of the Nippon military machine.

Despite Japanese attempts to keep the Constitution from the outside world, at least three copies were smuggled from the islands. Careful reading shows the document closely follows the Commonwealth Constitution, with important exceptions. These include one which results in the forced use of Filipinos against United States forces if and when they invade the islands.

Yet the instrument, on its face, does not appear too favorable to the Japanese. Of course they can kick it around as they see fit. Just what the people think of the Constitution was best stated by an important Filipino whose words came to me a few days before I left Manila in September. He said:

"The Constitution is not too bad. It is as good as we could expect under present conditions. It does not commit us to the future." The people at large have no vote or voice in the Government. They become puppets of the Japanese puppets. They are permitted

Security precautions in Iran allowed plans to go forward without any undue comment.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Dec. 13.—The secret of the Teheran Conference was well kept throughout. The main reason for this was that security measures and most of the arrangements were in Soviet hands. This formed a marked contrast to the earlier Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek meeting in Cairo.

There for days ahead of time the impending conference was a favorite topic of salon and cafe gossip. The material for an audience was not wanting. Conspicuous swarms of M. P.'s around the American airport, Payne Field, presaged the arrival of "very important personages" whose probable identity was not hard to conjecture.

Both temporary and permanent residents, including retired British Army Colonels who had been there since World War I were unceremoniously evicted from the luxurious Mena House Hotel in the shadow of the Pyramids. There was also an extraordinary swarm of activity around the British Embassy, such as always fore-shadowed Prime Minister Churchill's visits to Cairo previously.

Hence everyone in Cairo from janitors up had a fairly clear notion of what was afoot, although iron-clad censorship prevented newsmen from dropping the slightest hint.

Acceptable Alternative

In one major respect rumor erred. It was generally believed that Premier Joseph Stalin too would go to Cairo, an impression confirmed when Soviet planes arrived officially bearing Vice-Foreign Commissar Andrei Vyshinsky and other Soviet members of the new-found Mediterranean Commission from Algiers.

Teheran was proposed as a more acceptable alternative and President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill readily agreed. In Teheran existing security precautions were already sufficient so as to obviate the sort of extra measures which would excite comment. Actual preparations for holding the conference were made inside the high-walled spacious grounds of the Soviet Embassy, safe from prying eyes. Directly across the street from the Soviet Embassy, the British Legation Compound was also well guarded and sufficiently capacious to swallow the Churchill party.

A complication was presented by the inconvenient location of the American Legation on the outskirts of Teheran over a dusty, bumpy road, but Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of Premier Stalin's hospitality of the Soviet Embassy solved this and also served as touching evidence of the warmth of the new-found friendship between the two leaders and their countries. Thereafter all conference activities went on within the radius of the adjacent Soviet and British compounds so inconspicuously that Teheran's population had no inkling of what was happening under their noses.

Surprise Review of Troops
All parties to the conference had arrived quietly by air the afternoon previous to the conference. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, traveling together from Cairo, and the Soviet delegation came in four low-flying Soviet-built D-3's with fighter escorts.

When President Roosevelt reviewed United States troops of the Persian Gulf Service Command, his sole public appearance, the sight of their President was as big a surprise to the troops as it was on a similar occasion last February at Casablanca. A parade had been carefully rehearsed under the pretext that it was to be before the Shah.

Press Association representatives and the few newspaper correspondents who happened to be in transit were effectively prevented from filing dispatches by a four-fold censorship.

Students Learn to Speak Japanese In 12 Months at Navy Language School

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—

The Navy, through its Japanese Language School at the University of Colorado, has accomplished what was once believed impossible—the training of competent Japanese language experts in 12 months.

"Our Japanese enemy can no longer barricade himself behind the complicated characters and syntax of his difficult language," said the Navy in disclosing that a large number of graduates from the school already are at work in many capacities for the Department.

Pointing out that previously it had taken years to train just a handful of Americans to read and speak Japanese, the Navy declared the new method with which it has been able to train Japanese language experts in record time will have a far-reaching effect on general problems of foreign language study and teaching.

"The significance of this new approach to foreign language study in the postwar era cannot be over emphasized," the Navy said, "as it is an essential today to know our enemies by knowing their language. It will be equally essential in the future preservation of world peace to know our neighbors by the same linguistic means."

Early in December, 1940, Commander A. E. Hindmarsh suggested there were few in the nation who could read and write Japanese and suggested a survey be made to determine how many possible teachers could be found.

In February, 1941, steps were taken to set up the school and 50 out of 600 persons were chosen to take the course. All were supposed to possess some knowledge of the language already.

Many women now are attending the school and will be commissioned as Waves upon graduation. A small number of British naval officers also are taking the course.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000									
Previous day's sales 424,300									
1943 vol. to date 266,075,375									
1942 vol. to date 111,517,006									
Average Price of 80 Stock									
By the Associated Press									
Saturday 49.3 Prev. day 49.1									
Month ago 48.0 Year ago 48.0									
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7									
Stocks Mixed; Profit Taking Halts Rally									
NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (P)—The									
brisk December upturn in stock									
prices called for a little more									
profit taking today, and, while									
scattered market favorites hurred									
this barrier, many leaders stumbled.									
Considerable irregularity de-									
veloped after the close, was some-									
what cloudy. Dealers were slug-									
gish at intervals but the turn-									
over for the full proceedings was									
around 700,000 shares.									
Reinvestment demand and the									
waning of year-end tax liquida-									
tion remained the principal bal-									
ancing factors, however, still									
inclined to warnings on the idea									
of important European news, which									
could have market repercussions,									
might be in the offing.									
American distilling, the fast									
sprinter of past weeks, was one									
of the few issues to break sharply.									
J. I. Case got a point or so to									
a new year's top as the 4-for-1									
split-up in this stock attracted									
bidders.									
Resistance was exhibited by									
American Telephone, Chrysler,									
Standard Oil (N. J.), Douglas Air-									
craft, Oliver Farm, Bethlehem									
and Youngstown Sheet. In arrears									
the greater part of the time were									
Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel,									
Southern Pacific, Great Northern,									
General Motors, Sears Roebuck,									
United Aircraft, Eastman Kodak,									
Point and Eastern Air.									
Among occasional curb re-									
treaters were Aluminum of									
America, Electric Bond & Share,									
Citizens Service, Cuban Atlantic									
Sugar and American Gas.									
Bond Trends Mixed									
Sharp irregularity marked trad-									
ing today in second grade rail									
bonds, bursts of profit taking									
among the reorganization carrier									
loans pushing prices down more									
than a point for some issues.									
A few low and medium priced									
issues attracted enough bids to									
move ahead. Laggard in the final									
hour were Chicago & Alton 3s,									
North Western convertibles, sev-									
eral issues of the St. Paul, which									
had climbed after revision of its									
reorganization plan, and Rock									
Island refunding 4s in sizable vol-									
ume. Turnover was particularly									
heavy in the 5s and adjusted 5s									
of the St. Paul.									
U. S. Governments were quiet									
and about unchanged. Foreign									
bonds were neglected.									

Stocks Mixed; Profit Taking Halts Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (P)—The brisk December upturn in stock prices called for a little more profit taking today, and, while scattered market favorites hurred this barrier, many leaders stumbled.

Considerable irregularity developed after the close, was somewhat cloudy. Dealers were sluggish at intervals but the turnover for the full proceedings was around 700,000 shares.

Reinvestment demand and the waning of year-end tax liquidation remained the principal balancing factors, however, still inclined to warnings on the idea of important European news, which could have market repercussions, might be in the offing.

American distilling, the fast sprinter of past weeks, was one of the few issues to break sharply. J. I. Case got a point or so to a new year's top as the 4-for-1 split-up in this stock attracted bidders.

Resistance was exhibited by American Telephone, Chrysler, Standard Oil (N. J.), Douglas Aircraft, Oliver Farm, Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet. In arrears the greater part of the time were Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, Point and Eastern Air.

Among occasional curb retreaters were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Citizens Service, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and American Gas.

Bond Trends Mixed

Sharp irregularity marked trading today in second grade rail bonds, bursts of profit taking among the reorganization carrier loans pushing prices down more than a point for some issues.

A few low and medium priced issues attracted enough bids to move ahead. Laggard in the final hour were Chicago & Alton 3s, North Western convertibles, several issues of the St. Paul, which had climbed after revision of its reorganization plan, and Rock Island refunding 4s in sizable volume. Turnover was particularly heavy in the 5s and adjusted 5s of the St. Paul.

U. S. Governments were quiet and about unchanged. Foreign bonds were neglected.

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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

World Rayon
Output 56 P. C.
Ahead of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—World production of rayon yarn in 1942 totaled 3,472,900,000 pounds, an increase of 56 per cent as compared with the output of 2,227,500,000 pounds produced in 1939, according to data compiled by the Rayon Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Germany was the largest producer of rayon last year, with a total of 1,100,000,000 or 32 per cent of the world's total and accounting for 480,000,000 pounds of the world's gain since 1939. Japan ranked second with a total output of 700,000,000 pounds in 1942, and the United States was a close third with an output of 632,600,000 pounds. These three countries alone accounted for 70 per cent of the total world production, over half of which is Axis-produced, the publication stated.

Yarn, Fiber Output

Of the 1942 world total production, 1,447,200,000 pounds was filament yarn and 2,025,700,000 pounds was staple fiber. The filament yarn output was up 26 per cent from the 1,145,400,000 pounds produced in 1939. Half of the 301,800,000 pound increase was reported by the United States, which showed a gain of 150,700,000 pounds. The remaining gains were well scattered except in England, where, due to war dislocations, an estimated decline is reported.

Rayon staple fiber production increased 87 per cent from 1,022,100,000 pounds in 1939 to 2,025,700,000 pounds in 1942. Gains were reported primarily in Germany, Italy, France and the United States, although as in the case of filament yarn, all countries excepting Great Britain shared in the increase.

The United States produces more filament yarn than any other country, manufacturing 29 per cent of the world's total in 1939 and 33 per cent in 1942. Filament rayon yarn manufacturing countries ranked according to their volume importance for both 1939 and 1942 as follows: United States, Japan, Germany, Italy and Great Britain.

November Data

Shipments of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers in November totaled 42,800,000 pounds, compared with 43,900,000 pounds in October and 38,800,000 pounds in November, 1942, according to the report. Eleven monthly deliveries totaled 450,900,000 pounds, an increase of 5 per cent over the 427,800,000 pounds shipped during the corresponding period last year.

November rayon staple fiber shipments totaled 13,900,000 pounds against 13,900,000 pounds in October and 14,000,000 pounds in November, 1942. Eleven monthly shipments totaled 148,000,000 pounds in the comparable period last year, an increase of 6 per cent.

Stocks of filament yarn in producers' hands were 7,000,000 pounds on Nov. 30, against 7,000,000 pounds on Oct. 31, and 6,100,000 pounds on Nov. 30, 1942. Staple fiber stocks held by producers on Nov. 30 totaled 2,800,000 pounds against 2,800,000 pounds on Oct. 31, and 4,400,000 pounds on Nov. 30, 1942.

Decline in Beef,
Veal Consumption
Reported for 1943

CHICAGO (AP)—Apparent consumption of beef and veal during the first eight months this year, based on federally inspected slaughter statistics, declined about 5 pounds a person from the same period last year while pork consumption rose about 5 pounds, the Department of Agriculture reported.

Including shipments to American armed forces, but not including Lend-Lease shipments, the apparent consumption of beef and veal per person was 29.70 pounds for the first eight months of 1943, compared with 35.18 pounds a person for the same period last year. Per capita pork consumption for the same periods was 37.24 pounds for 1943 and 32.62 pounds for 1942.

Total beef and veal consumption, January through August this year, was 4,022,343,000 pounds, compared with 4,712,544,000 pounds the previous year, while 5,048,940,000 pounds of pork were consumed this year against 4,369,160,000 pounds the first eight months a year ago.

Lamb and mutton consumption was 512,265,000 pounds, or 3.78 pounds a person for 1943, and 531,993,000 pounds, equal to 3.96 pounds per person, in 1942.

Crude Oil Production
Declines During Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—United States crude oil production declined 11,095 barrels daily in the week ended Dec. 4 to a total of 4,395,255 barrels daily, the Oil & Gas Journal said.

Texas output dropped 20,500 barrels a day to 1,908,200 barrels; east Texas 6,900, to 369,500; Oklahoma, 3,200 to 322,600; Kansas, 6,100 to 287,100; and eastern fields, 1,775 to 89,875.

Illinois production increased 52,900 barrels to 218,150; Louisiana, 1,750 to 780,250; Louisiana, 1,775 to 332,800; Michigan 6,000 to 60,100, and the Rocky Mountain area, 5,055 to 134,730.

Bank Clearings Take Jump

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Dec. 8 rebounded sharply from the previous period and reached the highest level since the week of Oct. 20. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported. Transaction in 23 leading cities amounted to \$8,886,376,000, up 21.3 per cent from \$7,314,301,000 last year and \$1,210,933,000 higher than last week's total.

Hedge Tapioca Firm

Howard F. Warren

Elected president of the Minute Tapioca Company, Inc., a subsidiary of the General Foods Corporation, Mr. Warren, formerly vice-president and general manager, has been with the company since 1919.

United Gas Corp.,
Houston Gas File
Plan for Merger

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—United Gas Corporation and Houston Gas Securities Company, both of New York, have filed a merger plan with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The plan involves the merger of Houston into the Gas Corporation and the assumption by the Gas Corporation of the obligations of Houston Gas under its \$3,900,000 principal amount, the full amount outstanding; of 5 per cent collateral trust gold bonds and under the provisions of the collateral trust indenture dated March 1, 1932, between Houston Gas securities and the Chase National Bank of New York, trustee.

In addition to its outstanding 5 per cent collateral trust gold bonds, Houston's only outstanding indebtedness is current liabilities, which were \$162,979.29 as of Oct. 31. Its assets will consist of approximately \$294,000 in cash, \$123,000 accrued interest receivable, \$4,585,000 principal amount of 20 year 6 per cent gold debentures due March 1, 1952, of United Gas Public Service Company, and \$3,850,000 principal amount of 6 per cent debentures due July 1, 1953.

Gas Corporation will acquire the Houston's debentures and cash and assume its liabilities.

The merger is proposed as a step toward corporate simplification of the Gas Corporation and its subsidiaries and also as a step in the simplification of Electric Power & Light Corporation holding company system of which Gas Corporation and Houston are members.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

Open High Low Close Fr. Cl.

Dec. Wheat 1.70% 1.68% 1.70 1.70%

Chicago 1.62% 1.60% 1.61% 1.61%

Minneapolis 1.61% 1.59% 1.60% 1.60%

May Wheat 1.67 1.65% 1.66% 1.66%

Chicago 1.58 1.57% 1.58% 1.58%

Minneapolis 1.58% 1.57% 1.58% 1.58%

July Wheat 1.64% 1.64% 1.64% 1.64%

Chicago 1.57% 1.55% 1.57% 1.56%

Minneapolis 1.56% 1.55% 1.56% 1.56%

Dec. Oats 82 82 82 82

Chicago 79 79 79 79

Minneapolis 79 79 79 79

Dec. Corn 1.11% 1.11% 1.11% 1.11%

Chicago 1.11% 1.11% 1.11% 1.11%

Minneapolis 1.11% 1.11% 1.11% 1.11%

May Corn 1.22% 1.22% 1.22% 1.22%

Chicago 1.22% 1.22% 1.22% 1.22%

Minneapolis 1.22% 1.22% 1.22% 1.22%

July Corn 1.20% 1.20% 1.20% 1.20%

Chicago 1.20% 1.20% 1.20% 1.20%

Minneapolis 1.20% 1.20% 1.20% 1.20%

Dec. Soybeans 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

Chicago 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

Minneapolis 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

May Soybeans 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

Chicago 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

Minneapolis 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

July Soybeans 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30

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Dec. Cotton 15.50 15.50 15.50 15.50

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Dec. Coffee 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Minneapolis 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

May Coffee 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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July Coffee 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

Chicago 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Dec. Sugar 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Minneapolis 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

May Sugar 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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July Sugar 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Dec. Rubber 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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May Rubber 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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July Rubber 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

Chicago 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Dec. Tin 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Minneapolis 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

May Tin 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Minneapolis 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

July Tin 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

Chicago 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10

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Un. Air Lines
3rd Quarter
Profit Slumps

SEATTLE (AP)—The United Air Lines reported that, despite lower passenger, mail and freight rates, it had operating revenues of \$7,607,860 for the third quarter of 1943, compared with \$6,864,521 for corresponding period of last year.

Operating expenses and taxes allocated to the quarter aggregated \$5,664,907 against \$3,604,552 for the third quarter of 1942, part of the difference having been caused by allocation this year of certain items heretofore charged to the final quarter.

Net income was \$1,151,741, equivalent to 77 cents a share, contrasted with \$2,017,659, equivalent to \$1.34 a share for the same period of 1942.

It's third quarter revenue passenger miles increased more than 25 per cent and its mail ton-miles approximately 45 per cent over the third quarter of 1942, the statement added. Express ton-miles decreased 27 per cent.

Eastern Air Lines, Inc., earned a net profit of \$5,182,454, or 52.67¢ a share in the first nine months of 1943, after provision for federal income tax, compared with \$2,000,715.87, or \$2.00 a share in the first nine months of 1942. Capital stock of \$10,000,000 was authorized, of which \$5,000,000 has been paid in.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. reported consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of \$1,885,806, equal to \$4.64 a common share, compared with \$1,885,806, equal to \$4.64 a common share, for the same period of 1942.

The Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of \$379,944, or \$1.23 a share, compared with \$379,944, or \$1.23 a share, for the same period of 1942. The company said the reduction in earnings was due chiefly to increased costs and restrictions on the sale of sugar.

The Fairchild Aviation Corp. today reported net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of \$97,029, equal to \$2.36 a common share, compared with \$97,029, or \$2.36 a share, for the same period of 1942.

The Western Air Lines, Inc., reported net earnings for the nine months to Sept. 30 of \$133,300, equal to 30 cents a common share, compared with \$133,300, or 30 cents a share, for the same period last year. The company said the increase was due to increased earnings in its subsidiary, the Western Air Lines, Inc.

The American Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of \$18,199,542, equal to \$1.27 on combined 88 and 45 preferred shares in dividend arrears, compared with \$16,738,738, or \$1.27 on the same shares, for the same period.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 of \$1,270,045, or \$2.18 a share, compared with \$1,270,045, or \$2.18 a share, in 1942.

Outboard Marine & Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 of \$1,171,084, equal to \$2.34 a share, compared with \$1,171,084, or \$2.34 a share, for the same period of 1942.

The West Corporation and subsidiary companies, exclusive of Central Illinois Public Service Company, reported a net income of \$1,180,400, equal to 35 cents a share, for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1943, compared with a revised net income of \$1,180,400, or 35 cents a share, for the same three months last year. A net income of \$1,180,400, or 35 cents a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943, equal to 35 cents a common share. This compares with a revised net income of \$1,180,400, or 35 cents a common share for the same nine months of 1942.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. has reported consolidated net profit of \$1,187,084, or \$2.34 a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.27 a common share, compared with \$1,187,084, or \$2.34 a share, for the same period of 1942.

Mahoning Coal Railroad Co. announced a dividend of \$1.25 a common share, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. This brings payments for the year to \$1.25, compared with \$2.50 a share last year.

Principals Insurance Co. of Hartford announced a dividend of an extra dividend of \$1 in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 15. A similar extra dividend was paid Jan. 3 this year.

Treasury Calls All
3 1/4's of 1944-46
For Redemption

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has called for redemption on April 15, 1944, all outstanding 3 1/4 per cent Treasury bonds of 1944-46. About \$1,519,000,000 of these bonds now are outstanding, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said.

In advance of the redemption date, bond holders may be offered the privilege of exchanging all or part of their holdings for other interest-bearing obligations, the Treasury said.

Monitor Index of Business
Records Further Advance

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded further advance at the beginning of December. For the third successive week, the index has risen steadily to 145.9 (preliminary) for the week ended Dec. 4, this compared with 144.4 for the previous week and 133.4 for the week ended Dec. 5, 1942.

Two of the components registered gains, while the third declined.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings rebounded more sharply than usual from the Thanksgiving Day holiday and the adjusted figure advanced to the best level since early in the year. Bank debits outside

New York City dropped off less than seasonally for the week, scoring a modest advance on an adjusted basis.

Although electric power production reached a new high level, the increase for the week was less than expected seasonally, lowering the adjusted figure moderately.

The following tables give the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

Combined index 145.9 144.4 133.4

Electric power production 141.4 140.8 138.4

Bank clearings 123.3 123.7 123.3

Freight carloadings 123.3 123.7 123.3

Dec. 4, 1943, vs. Dec. 5, 1942

Dec. 4, 1943, vs. Dec. 5, 1942

Dec. 4, 1943, vs. Dec. 5, 1942

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Dec. 4, 1943, vs. Dec. 5, 1942

Dec. 4, 1943, vs. Dec. 5, 1942

Dec. 4, 19

Stories You Can
Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color,
Poems, Contests

A Monday Page

The Cat Goes Camping

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

The Cat had had enough of living at home.

"Always watching for rats and mice," he said. "As though a fellow didn't get tired of rats and mice day in and day out!"

So he decided to go on a vacation and bought camping equipment and took a train to the edge of the wilderness. In the little town at the end of the railroad he was fortunate enough to hire a pair of good guides and a canoe.

The guides were Pierre Bear and Dennis St. Bear. Pierre was a

strong young bear, and Denis was a well-known older river man who sang all the old French Canadian canoe songs as he swung his tireless paddle.

Up rivers they went and along the shores of lakes. At night the Cat sat and looked at the stars, while Pierre Bear put up the tent and made the fire, and Denis St. Bear cooked delicious trout over the flames, and the Cat carried the biscuits and served them with hot biscuits and honey.

When they came to a carry between lakes, Pierre Bear carried the canoe, Denis St. Bear carried the luggage, and the Cat carried the cushion which he usually sat on in the canoe.

The guides did not mind if the Cat was lazy. They were strong and used to carries. As long as the Cat enjoyed himself, they were satisfied. And the Cat did enjoy himself. The woods smelled so good, and moving along in a gliding canoe felt so good.

Indian Under a Pine

And there were things to tell one's friends at home about, too. For instance, there was the old Indian who sat on a point under a pine tree in front of a kettle steaming over a fire. This fire he never allowed to die down, but there he sat, stirring and stirring his pot, while the vapour drifted off with the breeze.

"When?" exclaimed Pierre Bear as they paddled past. "Why that old man never sleep? You see that smoke? That make all what you call humidity in the air. Make paddle heavy, make the mosquitoes come. I no like that old man and his pot, me."

"It has always been so," Denis St. Bear said and began to sing one of the old songs.

"At the clear fountain
The bear maiden is seated,
Eating blueberries, ha!
Blueberries for my dear!"

"Sweet is her little face
All blue with blueberries,
And she has a wild rose
Caught behind one ear!"

As they paddled along, many duck rose from the water beating the air with their wings, and at night they would hear the owls calling "Hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo."

"You wait, monsieur," Denis St. Bear told the Cat. "Soon we come to the Grove of the Warblers. It is beautiful, oh, so beautiful, to hear them all singing together."

The Birds Are Flown

But when the canoe reached the Grove of the Warblers there was not a bird to be seen. The only thing unusual was a great bubble close to the shore, reflecting the sky as it floated along.

"What! the birds are flown? We hoped to show this gentleman something new," exclaimed Denis St. Bear.

The bubble answered as though it had been spoken to,

"Gone, all gone,
Lost and gone,
They've all flown south,
Every one."

"I can't imagine, me, why they travel like that. I go to sleep when the snow comes. I no like to travel like that." And Denis scratched his head with his brown paw. "Where they go, these birds?"



Up rivers they went and along the shores of lakes—A drawing by Maurice Day

But the bubble was drifting off down the current, murmuring as it went,

"Guess, guess,
You'll have to guess.
The birds are flown,
And have left no address!"

So that was that.

"Very inconsiderate of them," sighed the Cat, "not to leave an address."

But altogether it was a wonderful trip. The Cat couldn't remember when he had had such a good time. Still, at the end of two weeks, he was ready to go home.

He shook hands with strong Pierre Bear and wise Denis St. Bear for a last time and thanked them and paid their wages. For a moment he stood looking after them, watching the sunlight flash on their steady paddles, listening to Denis' song.

"At the clear fountain
The bear maiden—"

The song died away into the distance.

The Cat turned briskly away toward the railroad station.

"I wonder how those rats and mice have been getting along while I've been gone?" he remarked to himself. "They've probably invited in half their friends. There'll be a good deal for me to attend to when I get home."

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday)

Jack Horner's Party

We have awarded plums to seven children for the splendid stories and drawings they sent in for the November Jack Horner Party. We are publishing one of the stories today. Be sure to watch for the other stories and the drawings which we shall publish soon.

I'd like to tell of a very interesting thing I did this fall. On our grape vines I found a cocoon. I broke the grape limb and took it to the house where I put it among the stems of a big house plant. I had to be so careful so I wouldn't disturb the cocoon.

A Monarch Butterfly

It was the prettiest pale green with gold dots. Every day I looked to see if it was changing; in about a week it began to turn dark and I could see the butterfly inside. Then one day the cocoon split down the side and the butterfly came out; it clung to the cocoon. It put one foot up over the grape vine because the cocoon was so much smaller than it was. How hard it was to believe that such a big thing came out of such a flimsy cocoon, which now looked like a wisp of tissue paper.

The butterfly was wet and for several hours it clung to the vine. At last it was dry enough to move its wings a little, and after many tries it climbed up on a leaf of the plant and opened its huge, beautiful wings. They looked like velvet. I kept the butterfly a few days in the windows with the plants, but it did not fly. I let it crawl on my hand and then I walked outdoors and held up my hand. The beautiful thing moved its wings a few times and then flew away. It rested high up in a tree for a moment, and that was the last we saw of our big Monarch butterfly.

Darlene Olson, (9)
Fruita, Colorado.

Jolly Times With Books

Book Reviews

Late on Christmas day, comes that inevitable lull when children grow weary of their toys, small boys turn their trains over to their fathers, and little girls, having dressed and undressed their dolls many times, finally put them to bed.

That is the time when children turn naturally to books, which perhaps received scant attention in the first excitement of opening packages. Then the care and discrimination shown in book selection reaps its reward, and parents watching closely may discover in a few moments whether or not they have selected the book which will give lasting pleasure.

A Sheaf of Stories

"I'm nine years old tomorrow, father."

"No, Sally, impossible. Are you sure?"

"Yes, I'm sure," the little girl answered proudly. "Nine years old, and it's my favorite age."

"My Favorite Age" is the title Elizabeth Morrow has chosen for a collection of new stories about the delightful Tucker family of which Sally is an important member.

The Tuckers were first introduced to boys and girls in "A Pint of Judgment" and "The Rabbit's Nest," published separately. They form the first two chapters of the new book which is delightful for reading aloud.

Children will enjoy the stories especially for their satisfying picture of a secure, happy home life with parents and children sharing alike in the enjoyment of family celebrations.

There is integrity, depth of understanding, kindness and delicious humor in Mrs. Morrow's story. It is a book which might well serve as an "Ambassador book," one of those important books now being sent abroad to represent us and interpret to our allies, for this little book gives a true picture of American family life.

Charming black-and-white sketches by Susanne Suba add distinction to the book, which is printed in large, well-leaded type. Published by The Macmillan Company.

The island of Trinidad is the unusual setting for "Sly Mongooose," a story by Katherine Pollock, an original and amusing story of an appealing little boy. The characters are well drawn and are as unusual as the setting.

Mardi Gras, the cocoa plantation, the contest of the Calypso Singers,

the perfume of jasmine, the odors of delicious and exotic foods cooking, give the reader the delightful feeling of having taken a voyage to the island.

Kurt Wiese's drawings printed in brown and black sustain the mood of the story, which has possibilities for dramatization. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.75.

A little wooden soldier of the American Revolution is the engaging hero of Katherine Milhous' original story, "Corporal Keeper-upper." A valiant soldier in spite of his size, the Corporal, who has survived many vicissitudes, finds a way to be of use in the present war, and proves that no one is too small to help.

The author, who is a mural painter, has made amusing and decorative drawings printed in blue, gold and scarlet. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.

Fairy and Folk Tales

In his first book for children, entitled "Many Moons," James Thurber has created an enchanting fairy tale of a little Princess who wished for the moon.

Good writing, charm and subtlety recommend it to adults as well as children. Louis Slobodkin, the sculptor, has made lovely drawings, in four colors, which interpret the story. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, \$2.

Three little known, amusing stories have been freely translated and illustrated by the artist, Wanda Gág, in her new collection, "Three Gay Tales from Grimm." They are, "The Clever Wife," "The Three Feathers," and "Goose Hans."

Children will laugh over the ridiculous similes in each lively tale and will delight in Miss Gág's beautiful black-and-white drawings scattered generously through the book.

One regrets that the drawings lose some of their brilliance in reproduction and that the book did not receive a more attractive and permanent binding. Published by Coward McCann, New York, \$1.50.

Two Picture Books

The Gaspé Country makes an interesting setting for a large picture story book, "Pierre Pigeon," by Lee Kingman, with drawings by Arnold Bore.

The simple, decorative pictures printed in sage green, salmon pink, gray and black, express the feeling of the country and the sturdy peasant quality of the little boy.

Childlike incidents and a small boy's delight and wonder over a boat in a bottle make a picture book which is appealing to little children. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, \$2.

"Nurs' Children Go Visiting" is an unusual picture book in which a series of bold lithographs in color and black-and-white, with accompanying verses, tell of a grandfather and the children who visited him.

A limited number of the lithographs, signed by the artist, Nura, may be purchased separately. They make effective and amusing decorations for a child's room. Published by The Studio Publications, New York, \$2.50.

China's Children

The steadily growing interest in China is evinced this year in the goodly number of books on that country published for younger children.

The most distinguished contributor

is "The Good-Luck Horse," by Chao-Yi and Flato Chan, an adaptation of an old Chinese legend which has long been popular with boys and girls in China. It is the story of Wah-Toong, a little boy who longed for a real horse and cut from paper exactly the kind of horse he wanted. A gust of wind blew the little horse over the wall into the garden of a magician who happened to be making magic gestures, and suddenly, there was a real horse!

Wah-Toong and his horse have many adventures which Madame Chan's twelve-year-old son has interpreted with beautiful, spirited drawings in jade green, orange and black.

Recently at an exhibition in which some of the drawings were shown, a porter who had been studying the beautiful end-paper for some time announced, "This boy sure feels for horses." This was a fine tribute for the young artist who had his first exhibition in London at the age of eight, delighting in the flowing motion of horses and expressing his pleasure in his drawings of amazing maturity and finish, which show both the Chinese and Western traditions.

Royalties from the book are being contributed by Madame Chan and her son toward the relief of Chinese children. Published by Whittlesey House, New York, \$1.50.

It's Christmas!

"The First Christmas" is a slender little volume in which Mrs. F. R. Glover tells the story of the birth of Jesus for younger children in simple, matter of fact prose, followed by the story as told by Matthew and Luke in the King James Version of the Bible.

Personally, we belong to that group which feels that children, even quite small ones, gain more from hearing the beauty of the Bible's own language, even without understanding it, than they do from hearing a simplified version having less inspiration. For those who disagree, Mrs. Glover's book offers a charming substitute. Exquisite little sketches in color by Susanne Suba convey a feeling of reverence and tenderness. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, \$1.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the composition of the beloved Christmas hymn, "Silent Night, Holy Night," is celebrated this year with the publication of a little book by that name.

The story of how the hymn was composed, how it was later introduced by a group of little singers, and its history since that time make an attractive book for Christmas.

Fritz Kredel's pen and ink drawings printed in rich colors lend interest and distinction to the story. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, \$2.

"Christmas House" was the delightful name of Clement Moore's Chelsea home. It makes an appropriate title for a little book by Thyrta Turner which tells the story of how Manhattan's poet wrote "A Visit From St. Nicholas" as a gift for his children.

All children who have loved the poem will find interest in this story, but for the children of New York, it has an especial appeal.

Flavia Gág has illustrated the story with key pictures in color. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.

Helen A. Masten

Literary in charge of the Central Children's Room, The New York Public Library.

Farm Youth Dispute Stand Depression 'Bound to Occur'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When 800 representatives of 1,700,000 farm boys and girls across the nation met together, as they did here recently at the National 4-H Club Congress, what do they talk about?

For one thing, they said they could not accept the statement that there's "bound to be" a postwar depression. There needn't be, they declared, and they are going to do all they can to prevent it.

They discussed, earnestly and with conviction, other questions their leaders are concerned with now—Victory gardens, wartime marriages, trade problems, government-provided education for war veterans, lowering of the voting age, and whether the public regards food production as highly as it does military service.

Decisions were not unanimous. Arguments waxed strong sometimes, and answers will be thrashed out further in local 4-H club meetings.

Depression Not Necessary

As for a postwar depression, the General Assembly which summed up three days of group discussions, rejected it.

"If we accept the statement 'bound to be,'" said a Texas youth, "we are going to lose our initiative to go ahead and fight that depression."

"Our group thinks as he does," said a girl leader. "We believe that now and in the future, 4-H Clubs should co-operate with the Government in postwar planning thereby reducing the possibility of a depression in the postwar world. People need to put their heads together."

Already, 4-H Clubs are doing a big part in stocking the nation's cupboard, and they promise a further increase of 10 per cent in their food production as a "reasonable" 1944 goal.

1943 Production

On the farm front last year, these "soldiers of the soil" produced the following, and there were no "Distinguished Service Medals" awarded them:

Victory garden products, 5,000,000 bushels.
Poultry products, 9,000,000 birds.
Dairy cattle, 90,000 head.
Livestock, 600,000 head.
Peanuts, soybeans, other legumes, 12,000,000 pounds.

Terre Haute Youngster Wins \$500 As Top Award in Vegetable Farming

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Wayne Robert Ennen, of Terre Haute, Ind., won a \$500 national championship award Dec. 11 in a nation-wide vegetable production and marketing contest sponsored by the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association.

Mr. Ennen, Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club member, was one of 98 winners of \$6,000 in awards presented by A. G. Hoadley, Chicago, Division President of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, for proficiency in growing and marketing products.

Regional awards of \$200 cash were made to Emerson W. Hibbard, North Hadley, Mass., and Rufus B. Turner, Polkton, N. C.

Sectional winners of \$100 awards included:

Massachusetts—Taylor A. Steeves, East Weymouth; Shirley and Gertrude Jaquith, twins, North Brookfield.
Mississippi—Margie Lee Duck, Liberty; Lois Putnam, Haverhill.
Tennessee—Lawrence Wilson, Jr., Germantown; Nellie Jay Wright, Manchester.
North Carolina—Marcelene Simmons, Mt. Airy; Billy Breedlove, Nashville; Howard T. Blacklock, Durham.
Georgia—Charles P. Hamilton, Jr., Summerville.
South Carolina—Arnold Sineath, Islandton.
Virginia—Ollie C. Hines, Stony Creek.

The Association is the junior affiliate of the Vegetable Growers Association of America.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada	Georgia
Montreal: Church Edifice, 1861 McGregor Street, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 21.	Port Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 20.
	Atlanta: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Columbus: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Chicago: Weymouth Church, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Illinois
	Chicago: Weymouth Church, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Indiana
	Marion: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	White Plains: Church, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Iowa
	Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Kentucky
	Madisonville: High School, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 17.
	Massachusetts
	Newton: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Michigan
	Detroit: Third Church, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Ann Arbor: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Minnesota
	Minneapolis: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Mississippi
	Biloxi: Biloxi House, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Ohio
	Toledo: Second Church, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Cincinnati: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Oklahoma
	Sand Springs: Manual Arts Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Tennessee
	Murfreesboro: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.
	Virginia
	Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 19.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England	Georgia
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.	Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1900, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., WQXR, 1900, on Dec. 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440, on Jan. 2, 1944; 2 p. m., WAAB, 1440, on Jan. 2, 1944.	Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., WAAB, 1440, on Dec. 19.
Daytona Beach: The Auditorium, Auditorium Boulevard, 3 p. m., Dec. 19.	
Central States	Pacific Coast
North Carolina	California
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110, on Jan. 20; 2 p. m., WBT, 1110, on Jan. 20.	Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPCB, 1500, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., KPCB, 1500, on Dec. 19.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1900, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., WQXR, 1900, on Dec. 19.	San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1500, on Jan. 2, 1944; 2 p. m., KYA, 1500, on Jan. 2, 1944.
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1900, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., WQXR, 1900, on Dec. 19.	Washington
	Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPCB, 1500, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., KPCB, 1500, on Dec. 19.
	Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFSR, 1500, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., CFSR, 1500, on Dec. 19.
	Terre Haute
	Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPCB, 1500, on Dec. 19; 2 p. m., KPCB, 1500, on Dec. 19.

COMING

Weekly Magazine

Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

December 18, 1943

FUTURE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE

By Jean Guichard

CO-BLESS US EVERY ONE

Said Tintin

By Richard Lee Wood

CO-OPS TURN THE CENTURY

By Bertram Kase

A PLAYGROUND CLOSE TO WAR

By Kimball Hendrick

BATTLESHIP ON THE ARCTIC

Double-page spread of Coast Guard cutter of Greenland, 1943

ORDER NOW

NOTICE



NEWSPAPERS: Fold them flat (the way the paper boy sells them) and tie them in bundles about 12 inches high.



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Supporting the Cause

This Snowman Holds a Candle

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—7

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls to Craft," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

This jolly clay snowman grips a Christmas candle firmly between his hands. His floppy clay hat wears a sprig of evergreen in honor of the happy holiday.

Clay candleholders are safer than most homemade holders. Not only that, but a snowman figure is so simple to model that a kindergarten child can make it. (You older children can make nicer ones, of course.)

You May Paint It

Modeling clay is of two kinds. Our snowman is made of oil clay, the kind that always stays rather soft. If you have the sort of clay that hardens after a few days (like Permalene, etc.) you could paint or enamel your snowman. The candleholder stands on a small tin tray (the cut-away bottom of a round food package). Thus it is easy to move the man, candle, and all from place to place at any time.

The man stands 3 inches tall without his hat. His head is 1 inch across, body pieces not larger than 1½ inches across. Clay is so heavy and strong that it isn't necessary to make a figure larger than this. A much smaller figure will hold a tall candle safely.

Our arm piece measured 5 inches long. It had to have this surprising length so as to reach well around the candle. The strip was first rolled back and forth till it was even, then flattened out into a thick band about ¼-inch wide.

Supporting the Candle

This band wraps around the back of the man. We placed it so the left arm is a trifle longer than the other. Then it has a good grip on the candle, as shown. The right hand is pressed against the candle, too. Just for a bit of additional support, we added clay around the candle base.

This pudgy chap's glad smile was cut in with the point of a pinning knife. Eyes and nose were punched

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Shell Is Hard

Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran undoubtedly fixed the shape of things to come, but the war fronts do not yet reflect any great changes.

The Chinese, who appeared to have lost Changteh, capital of their "rice bowl" while Marshal Chiang Kai-shek was at Cairo, have now turned back the Japanese. This is reported as a tremendous victory, but the Japanese may have stolen or destroyed enough rice to justify their operations.

Moscow dispatches contain a new note of confidence about the situation west of Kiev, where the Germans' desperate attack with massed tanks is reported stopped. Between Kiev and Krivoi Rog the Red Army has made considerable progress, cutting a vital rail line at Znamenka. The Germans have been unable to form a stable new line, and with the mud freezing along the Dnieper, the Russians should soon be able to move freely enough to get the full advantage of their superiority in reserves.

In Italy the Allies are pushing ahead on the roads to Rome, but not as rapidly as was hoped. The Nazis' "winter line" reported breached, now appears to be a defense in depth. British-American forces in Italy do not have either the strength or the urgent purpose to drive rapidly up the boot. There may be no particular gain in pushing the "third front" closer to points where the second front will be opened. The Allies already hold a position from which they can aid the Yugoslavs.

Such aid is needed, for General "Tito" has issued an appeal to his Partisans for a "backs-to-the-wall" stand against the new pressures of the Germans. For Allied strategy it would appear imperative to keep strong resistance alive in Yugoslavia, from which the whole German line into Bulgaria and Greece can be flanked. Bulgaria is showing more signs of feeling results of the Cairo-Teheran conferences than any other country. Unrest among the pro-Russian population has accompanied a Cabinet crisis, and neither was eased by the Turkish position announced at Cairo or by further bombing of Sofia.

Except for one large and successful American raid on Emden the bombing of western Europe has been confined to small operations against communications and to Mosquito "stings." In the Pacific, American carrier-based and land-based bombers combined with naval guns in softening-up bombardments which appear to forecast a new drive into the Marshall Islands.

But on no front was there any gain to match the diplomatic victories of Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran. Indeed, there was stiff and costly enemy resistance on every sector. There is good reason to hope that German morale is weakening and that Japan's industrial-shipping resources are strained more than its army. Both enemies may be softer on the inside than the outside. Once the shell of their defenses is cracked, victory may come speedily. But it is salutary to note that the shell is still tough and hard. The Allied home front, elated over Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran, may well climb down from the rosy clouds and join hands with the boys in the front lines again in renewed determination to finish the job.

Scrap Is Scarce

Newspapers all over the United States have been asked to tell the public of the really serious necessity for saving every last scrap of waste paper.

The campaign—which it is announced will continue as long as the war continues—will, at the outset, have to surmount the unfavorable impressions left from the last collection of waste paper in 1942, when a paper shortage was nipped in the bud and immediately afterward was followed by a sudden temporary drop in paper production. The tons of scrap paper collected from an eagerly co-operative public were suddenly worse than useless. They were a definite liability.

But this time, the appeal for new effort is no cry of "Wolf, Wolf." More than 25 paper mills have shut down entirely and a hundred others are working only part-time because they can't get enough waste paper to go on with at full capacity.

Waste paper goes into the manufacture of vital war necessities.

Certainly the old careless days are gone "for the duration" now that the housewife cannot blithely crumple up an old paper bag and fling it into the wastebasket. But there is little doubt that she will meet this new demand with her usual serious willingness.

Food for India

Americans are not in a position to know all the facts about the food crisis in India. But they have heard enough on the one hand to make them feel a deep concern for the starving populations, and not enough on the other hand to assure them that all possible steps are being taken to alleviate suffering.

This is a result of reporting, which, as in a recent issue of PM, made much of the British refusal to permit 100,000 tons of Canadian wheat to be shipped to India. Such reports have either (1) failed to make clear the reasons for this refusal or (2) misstated the case.

One reason for the refusal is that wheat can be shipped more easily from Australia. And London states categorically that wheat is going forward from Australia in substantial quantities. This contradicts reports that the British Government had not only refused the Canadian offer but had likewise refused to permit Australian shipments. The food crisis in India is not simply a result of a food shortage, or of inadequate supplies from abroad; it has been made more cruel by hoarding and speculation among Indian dealers. Naturally they would be encouraged by a policy which prevented new shipments to India: shortage means high prices.

Whether the British Secretary of State for India was early enough aware of the threat of famine in India may still be a question. Critics of British policy in India are in a position to point out that efforts to alleviate famine were not sufficiently explained by Government agencies before a great outcry arose in Parliament and elsewhere.

The British people, no less than some in the United States, have been insistent to know what was being done. Reports to this newspaper at the week end show important plans being made at New Delhi to prevent speculators from capitalizing on the suffering of the masses. But the public will doubtless watch closely to see what effects these measures have in India, and to make sure that all possible is being done to alleviate the suffering there.

Fathers' Draft

In the spring of 1935 Mr. J. Anonymous Smith, visiting an American Legion carnival and seized with an impulse occasioned by the mardi gras atmosphere, a warm summer evening and the near presence of the future Mrs. Smith, risked a dime, the tenth part of a dollar, on a kewpie doll.

With that air of indifference which comes so easily to young men at peace with time and the fates of man, he idly watched the wheel revolve and swayed scarcely perceptibly when the pointer stopped at his number. The kewpie doll, placed on its back, closed its eyes, but did not say "mama." It had a peculiarly inscrutable expression. It has long since vanished, (whither go the kewpie dolls of yesterday?), but some mornings when munching his toast, listening to Billy go through the happy commotion of arising, Mr. Smith's eyes wander over the headlines that seemed to be written especially for him, namely, those concerning the drafting of fathers, and a wisp of vision of the kewpie doll floats before him . . . "beads on the string of confusion."

Mr. J. A. Smith used to get angry. He would dress down the Administration to his pals on the 8:10; but he is beyond that now. Once he called at his draft board and asked for the straight dope. They told him he might be called in three months, or three years.

Only a few solid facts are his: The Armed Services, now having about 10,000,000, want 3,000,000 more by next June. There are about 13,000,000 men between 18 and 38 still not in the service. Of these 3,400,000 are deferred for industry or farming, 3,600,000 have been rejected, 1,000,000 are in process, and the remaining 5,000,000 are pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

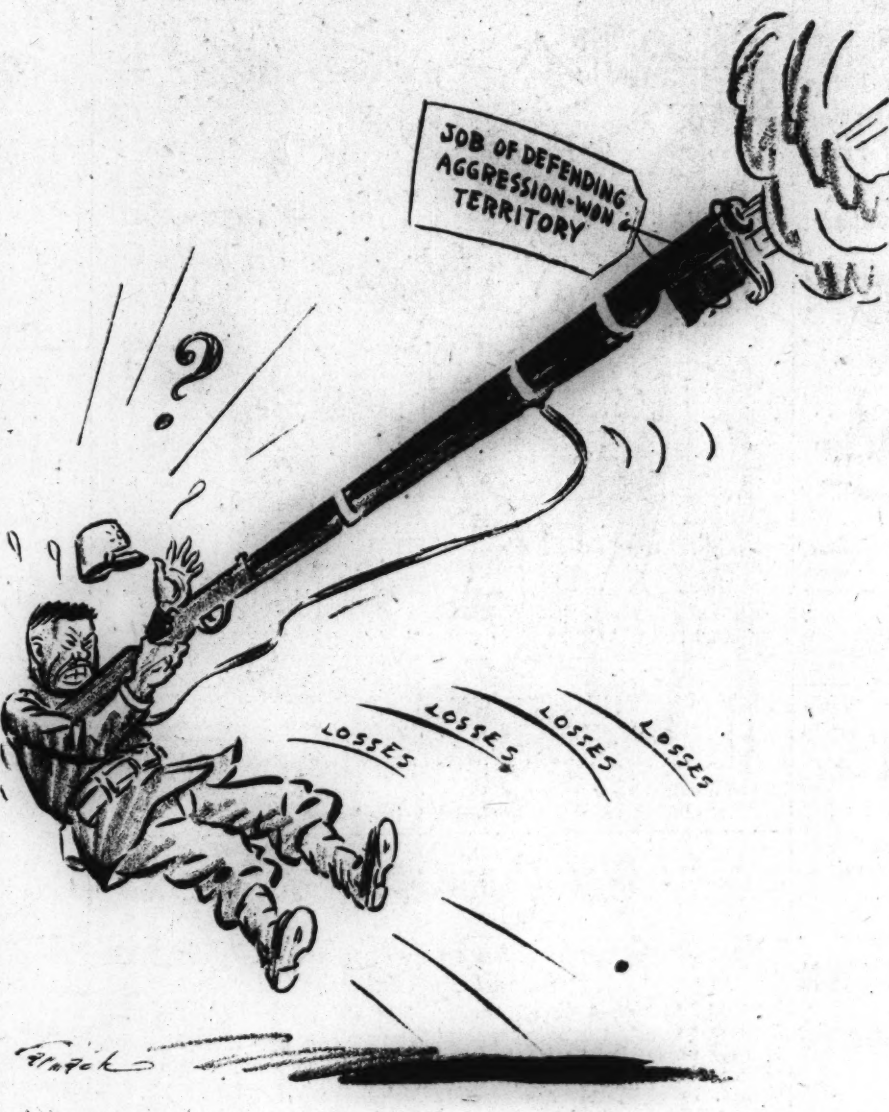
Now that Congress has indicated its desire that fathers be taken last, it is likely some, especially the younger men, will be taken from the deferred groups, and some formerly rejected may be reclassified. But it still seems probable that at least 1,000,000 will be taken from the 5,000,000 fathers.

Is he one of the million?

There's the point, even the rub: For the ineptness and the confusion of the fathers' draft has tended to deny that any wisdom or intelligence governs the decision as to where each individual can best serve the cause of humanity and freedom.

It brings visions of lottery and kewpie dolls to kindly fathers like our Mr. Smith, who are left with the cold comfort, "Well, I won once, didn't I?"

Getting a Big Kick Out of It



It Was a Rough Navy

The Wide Horizon

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U.S.N. Ret.

The Navy as well as the Army has had its "Patton incidents." The official records of naval courts-martial reveal that several famous naval commanders have had to answer to charges that they struck or otherwise caused mistreatment to be visited on subordinates.

Even the great Admiral Farragut when he was in command of the steam frigate Brooklyn a year before the Civil War got into very hot water, as a result of which he was ordered detached from command. A seaman had passed on as the direct consequence of a wooden gag being forced into his mouth by a corporal of Marines. It was charged that Farragut had not taken measures to abate the gagging practice. Horace Greeley in his newspaper wrote that "a homicide has been committed on board the navy ship" and that the victim was guilty of "nothing more serious than returning drunk from shore liberty."

The New York civil authorities clashed with Farragut after his refusal to deliver seaman witnesses. Finally Secretary Toucey ordered Farragut detached but at the last moment the order was cancelled. Still Farragut's troubles were by no means ended. To get away from the entanglements of the New York courts, Farragut put to sea in a gale of wind. He said: "I would sooner buck the seas than the civil authorities."

The naval hero of the battle of Lake Erie, Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry, in the War of 1812, was convicted of striking a Marine Captain on board the frigate Java on the Mediterranean station in 1816. The Commander in command of the squadron approved the sentence of a reprimand for both the accused and the accuser. Later both officers met with duelling pistols, but Perry refused to fire. Perry not only had struck the Marine but he used abusive language at the same time and followed this up by locking the Captain in his cabin and placing a Marine sentry over him.

Only fifty years ago, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla was convicted by a naval court-martial of striking a seaman with the back of his sword. The sentence was suspension from duty for a period of three years, but this was shortened and he was restored the following year and did excellent work in the Spanish War in two incidents under fire. Two years later, Captain McCalla distinguished himself in the Allied Expedition for the relief of Peking and was singled out for special praise by Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, the allied commander.

In a slightly different category is the case of Admiral (then Commander) George Dewey. He was accused by a navy yard workman of hitting him on the head with a navy speaking trumpet. The story has it that the trumpet was found "to be in need of repairs" thereafter, but Dewey was not placed on trial.

In 1816, the majority of the officers of the Mediterranean squadron forwarded a memorial of grievance to the President and the United States Senate, insisting that "protection be accorded us from injury" at the hands of the high officers. They added that "we have now no guarantee as to the safety of our persons, except we resort to the use of firearms and our own strength."

The genuineness of their complaints appears to be above question; the signers for the most part later became distinguished officers of the Navy and their names are now on the sterns of our combat destroyers: John B. Montgomery, famed for fighting in the Mexican and Civil wars; Cornelius Stribling, later the first superintendent of the Naval Academy; Cassin, Stringham, Stockton, Overton, both the Shubricks; Breckenridge, Crowninshield, Purser, Beale, and Naval Surgeon Bay. Obviously, great changes have come about in the Navy.

Majorities and Liberty

The Bookshelf

One of the great needs of our time is deeper understanding of the basic philosophy and development of free government. For citizens concerned with the fundamental necessity of reconciling the "conflicting claims of liberty and authority," and particularly for Americans, Henry Steele Commager's *MAJORITY RULE AND MINORITY RIGHTS* (New York: Oxford, \$1.50) will prove illuminating.

It presents first of all a cogent argument for Jeffersonian democracy with a small "d." It throws new light on Jefferson's conviction that the people (the majority) are the best trustees of freedom because they are "inherently independent of all but the moral law." It reminds us that one of the pillars of American government—one, indeed, which fostered the American Revolution—is the doctrine that men may rightfully alter, abolish or institute governments; in short, that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Professor Commager explains how this doctrine has been reconciled in American political practice—not always too smoothly—with the equally strong American tenet that the authority of government must be sharply limited. He is convinced that this second thesis has been over-emphasized to a degree which threatens to make the fear of "majority tyranny" a strait-jacket preventing effective majority rule.

One chapter is devoted to an indictment of the manner in which judicial review has been used to thwart majority action. The author offers an impressive list of Supreme Court decisions in which he contends Congressional acts were held unconstitutional in defense not of free speech or religious liberty but of some property interest. It is difficult to believe that the Supreme Court has not been a more effective defender of the Bill of Rights, and this reviewer, for one, would like to see an author of equal competence present another side of the picture.

Professor Commager shows that, since many of these decisions were eventually overturned under the weight of popular demand, judicial review has simply retarded majority rule. If that is the only effect, then judicial review is harmful only if the damage from delay is greater than the gain. The author overlooks the fact that property is one of the bulwarks of individual freedom and was so recognized by Jefferson, whose ideal was a commonwealth of land owners. He seems to forget also that there is sound instinct behind American reluctance to increase governmental powers, since freedom once lost is not easily regained.

However, his real case seems to be not for unlimited government, but for effective majority rule, rather than minority rule through judicial interpretations of vague constitutional provisions. Moreover, there are grounds in experience for his confidence that majority rule, raises its own safeguards of reason and truth, and he does bring a necessary, stimulating, and historically valid view to the discussion. It is highly useful for Americans to be told that their liberties depend basically not on words, even those in the Constitution or in decisions of the Supreme Court, but on their own understanding and temperate exercise of freedom.

Yet in such a book, and in all the modern movement toward unrestrained democracy, one wishes there were more emphasis on what Jefferson recognized when he spoke of the people's power as limited by the "moral law." For a popularly controlled government can be dangerously despotic if the people themselves are governed by nothing higher than passion, prejudice and self-interest, in a period when the current is running strongly toward an extension of governmental powers over the individual, it is more than ever necessary to recognize that men are most genuinely self-governed when their true self—which expresses the spiritual qualities of justice, wisdom and love—governs.

What They're Talking About

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

People in Washington are talking about: Censorship—Byron Price, the least criticized Federal administrator of the most onerous Federal policy, keeping news out of the newspapers and radio . . . The new press code which reduces restrictions and gives Price authority to overrule the military on what can be released . . . The fantastic bungling of the Allied publicity and press relations at the Cairo and Teheran conferences by a thoroughly publicity-minded President . . . Mr. Roosevelt's failure to utilize Elmer Davis on these missions.

They are talking about: Politics—The emergence of Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, former Congressman from Texas who never lost a bill in the House, as Democratic Vice-Presidential material . . . The possibility that the President may keep Mr. Wallace on the ticket if Wendell Willkie gets the Republican nomination, as most able to keep the "liberal" vote in line for the Administration . . . The latest evidence that the big-city Democratic machines are determined to see that Mr. Roosevelt runs again, Mayor Kelly of Chicago leading off by getting the Wisconsin State Democratic Convention to pledge its delegation to a fourth-term nomination.

They are talking about: Soldier votes—Action of Southern Democrats and Republicans in killing the soldier-vote bill in the Senate . . . The cold, dangerous fact that less than 10 per cent of the Nation's vast citizen Army and Navy would have any chance to vote under the hollow measures which passed the upper house . . . Representative John Rankin (D), of Mississippi, who, with much Republican connivance, worked behind the scenes to rig the Senate measure, he who seems to have a genius for getting elected with the fewest possible votes . . . Rankin won with a total of 7,097 votes in 1942, although Mississippi's first district, which he represents, has a population of 263,367 people . . . Surely, some say, Rankin wouldn't want the soldier vote to spoil such a nice record!

They are talking about: People—Veteran Henry L. Stimson, what an able, decisive

job he has done as Secretary of War; how President Roosevelt, a little unlike himself, listens more than he talks when in conference with Stimson . . . Thin-man, tough-man Ernest J. King, Commander of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, who, with General Marshall, soon to be in London, will be the most influential single figure on the combined Chiefs of Staff, the only remaining American military chief who has attended every Roosevelt-Churchill conference from the Atlantic Charter rendezvous to Teheran . . . Senator E. H. Moore (R), of Oklahoma, whose Will Rogers wit is credited with the remark: "You know what horse sense is? Well, it's instinct in horses that keeps them from betting on people."

They are talking about: Calamities—The calamity Congress faces unless it rises above political blocs and establishes responsible leadership on taxes, on inflation, on subsidies, on the soldier vote . . . The calamity which David Lawrence, long-faithful Republican columnist, foresees for the G. O. P. "This correspondent, who did not support Franklin Roosevelt for a third term," Mr. Lawrence writes, with no overstatement, "believes political factors on the horizon warrant a prediction that the President will be renominated and re-elected by a substantial majority in the electoral college. This view is based on a conviction that the isolationist wing of the Republican Party is daily growing bolder and bolder and, unless checked in the next six months, will virtually hand the election to Mr. Roosevelt on a platter."

They are talking about: Cross-currents—The Republican Senator, Langer of North Dakota, who has been calling for an investigation of how the Republicans came to nominate Willkie in 1940 . . . The Democratic Senator, Byrd of Virginia, who has been calling for the ousting of Senator Joe Guffey, one of the President's most energetic fourth-term advocates, from the leadership of the Democratic Party organization in Congress . . . "Cotton Ed" Smith, who avows he would like to see a third party started in the South with Senator Byrd as its Presidential candidate.

Britain's 'New Attitude Toward France

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

The British are beginning to change their minds again about the French.

I don't mean officially, of course. Officially, the British Government has never wavered from its policy that France must be restored to her full rank among European Powers.

But the truth is—and the time has now come when it should be said quite frankly—that the British have been by no means sure about France. When General Smuts said the other day, "France is gone and if ever she returns it will be a hard and long upward pull for her to emerge again," he wasn't merely voicing his own isolated personal opinion. He was putting into words—not very tactfully, it may be, but very exactly—what the vast majority of the people of Great Britain have thought or felt for a long time after the collapse of France in June, 1940.

Perhaps one had to be in Britain at the time in order to appreciate fully this feeling. One must have lived through that searing period which began with Dunkirk and continued with the Battle of Britain and the Blitz—that period when every Frenchman, most Americans, and almost no Englishmen believed the British were beaten. The plain fact is that the British people were convinced then that France had flagrantly failed.

Walking down Piccadilly one evening late in June that year I was hailed by a bearded young Frenchman in a beret who all but embraced and kissed me on both cheeks. He was an old friend from Paris who had been fighting with the British in Norway and had been evacuated back to Britain. Like all his French comrades—no of course not all: General de Gaulle and his few Fighting Frenchmen, who even in those first hours never ceased gloriously to carry on the struggle—this young Parisian was overwhelmed by the unexpectedness and enormity of the catastrophe.

When I asked him whether he was going to stay here and go on fighting with de Gaulle, his reaction was I think characteristic of that of many French people at that time. No, he said; he was going back. He wanted to go back and sit down and think. He wanted to

see what it was like in France after the defeat. Although he didn't exactly say so in so many words, the fact was that he was seeking to regain that mental clarity which is such an essential French quality that without it a Frenchman isn't quite French.

The real point to this story is that about a year and a half later I was again hailed on Piccadilly by a young Frenchman in a beret, but clean shaven this time, and in a British-made khaki uniform with the word "France" on the shoulder. It was my same Parisian friend. He had thought it out. He had spent 18 months, partly in Occupied France under the German heel, partly in Unoccupied France under the Vichy regime. And then as soon as possible he had escaped and returned to London to carry on the fight for French liberation.

To me there was something almost symbolic about this reappearance of my young French friend from Paris. Now he was going again. But this time to North Africa where he has been fighting against the Germans as he fought against them in France and Norway. I believe that like him France itself was knocked out, bewildered, uncertain of itself for many, many months after the armistice. But like him France has thought it out. And today the vast majority of the French people both inside and outside France are back in the battle.

Here in Britain this fact is not fully appreciated yet. It cannot be, because the full story of the fight put up by the French resistance movement cannot yet be told.

So it wouldn't be true to say that today the average Englishman believes France is a Great Power or is going to be one when the war's over. But unofficially there is an increasing realization here in London that a strong France will be essential to the reconstruction of a peaceful Europe.

Let's be perfectly frank about it therefore: Most British people today would probably still agree with General Smuts that it will be a long time before France regains her old place again. But the number of those who hope it will not be long and who warmly want to help bring this about is growing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year, \$4.00
Six months, \$2.50
Three months, \$1.50
Single Copies, 5 cents
Out of the United States:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 15 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Spanish Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.